

TEN PREMIERS  
OF CANADA HOLD  
OTTAWA SESSIONGreat Gathering of Law-  
makers Assemble in  
the CapitalIMPORTANT SUBJECTS  
ARE TO BE DISCUSSEDProcedure for Amending the  
British North America Act  
to Be Debated

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
OTTAWA, Nov. 4.—The round table conference between the Dominion and Provincial governments opened here yesterday morning in the railway committee room of the House of Parliament, with the Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, and members of his Cabinet, the premiers of all nine provinces and their principal ministers present.

Mr. King submitted the agenda, which is divided into three parts, constitutional, financial and social, and covers a great variety of subjects.

Constitutional Questions  
Under the first heading come:

- (1) Questions affecting Senate reform;
- (2) The procedure to amend the British North America Act;
- (3) Participation of provinces in international labor conferences;
- (4) Relations of the Dominion and Provinces in the regulation of flying operations;
- (5) The Industrial Disputes Act;
- (6) Incorporation and operation of companies, including trust, loan and insurance;
- (7) Regulation of the sale of shares and securities of Dominion companies;
- (8) Representation of Nova Scotia in the House of Commons.

Under the heading of "financial" are:

- (1) Federal subsidies;
- (2) Other federal aids, including (a) highways construction, (b) technical education, (c) agricultural education, (d) unemployment relief, (e) the steel industry;
- (3) Partition of federal lands, the subject introduced by Nova Scotia;
- (4) The Farm Credit Act;
- (5) Taxation; (a) delimitation of fields of taxation; (b) the taxation of the Canadian National Railway; (c) comparative taxation; (d) methods of collecting the income tax;
- (6) Reduction of outposts and excise duties on liquor, brought up by the Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia;
- (7) Consideration of interests in which the Dominion and the Provinces exercise a concurrent jurisdiction; (a) agriculture; (b) policing; (c) health; (d) the construction and maintenance of railways; (e) the operation of markets; (f) Canadian products; (g) the establishment of national research laboratories.

Under the heading of social and economic questions the conference will discuss:

- (1) Immigration and federal and provincial co-ordination;
- (2) The fuel problem;
- (3) Old age pensions, social insurance;
- (4) Water power development;
- (5) Fisheries;
- (6) Child nutrition and transmission of infections.

Authority Over Aircraft  
During the morning item 4 was discussed, the question being raised as to the jurisdiction of the federal authority over aircraft and flying operations, and as to the interpretation of the word "navigation" in the British North America Act. At the present time the Dominion issues licenses to pilots and controls flying generally. It was decided to refer the question of jurisdiction to the Supreme Court for adjudication.

In the afternoon the conference devoted all its time to Senate reform.

## INDEX OF THE NEWS

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1927

Ten Canadian Premiers in Conference	1
Arbitration Settles Trade Disputes	1
Geneva Feels Disappointed at Prohibition	1
Rotary Pledges Its Aid to Win Laws' Respect	1
Need of Moral Training Stressed	1
Uniform Drug Laws Sought	1
German Views on Appointment	2
American Property Declared Unavailable	2
French Radicals Face Serious Split	2
Fascist Put Forward Tangier Claim	2
French Denial Asked by St. Paul Line	2
Yale Financing Due to Alumni	2
French Tariff Policy Brings Accord	2
Swiss to Build Abyssinian Dam	2
Radio Disputes May Be Arbitrated	2
Flood Relief Work Begins	2
Stocks Generally Firm	3
Steel Prices Off: Hogs Advance	3
New York and Boston Stocks	3
New York Corn Market	3
Rabson on Business Cycles	3
New York Bond Market	3
Sports	4
Eastern College Football in Conference	4
United States Professional Golf	4
Major Increases in Lead	4
Toronto Variety Shows	4
St. V. Goodbye to Cross-Country	4
Features	4
Household Arts and Decoration	4
Book Reviews and Literary News	4
Educational	4
The Home Forum	4
Overcoming Vanity	4
Masonic Survey	4
The Sunday	4
Sunset	4
Daily Features	4
Editorials	4
Letters to the Monitor	4
Needs of the Consular Service (Part 1)	4
Mirror of the World's Opinion	4

One Firm to Build  
1200 Flying Machines

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

ONE airplane manufacturer will build 1200 flying machines next year, which is more than the entire aircraft industry produced in 1926, according to William P. MacCracken, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, who spoke at a dinner given here for Sir Philip A. G. D. Sassoon, Under Secretary for Air of Great Britain.

Rapid progress in aviation, due to the great increase in private ownership of airplanes, was indicated by Mr. MacCracken and by Grover Loening, designer of amphibian aircraft, who made a plan for the application of the methods of volume production to the building of airplanes. Sir Philip will probably be the first man to possess one of the new Ford automobiles, he revealed at the dinner.

TRADE DISPUTES  
QUICKLY SOLVED  
BY ARBITRATIONGood Feeling Promoted by  
Illinois Law—Court  
Burden Relieved

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Realization by more Illinois business men of the advantages of the commercial arbitration law of the State would result in reducing the number of court cases and would make possible immediate hearings, with all the authority of a court, while situations are fresh in the memory of witnesses, said J. Kent Greene, one of the leading western advocates of commercial arbitration, in an address here.

Benefit of the Illinois law, which he characterized as practical and reasonable, are numerous, the Chicago authority declared. It provides that either party to a contract to submit future disputes to arbitration may, upon payment to the other of a sum stipulated previously, withdraw from arbitration to a court of law.

Another advantage is that parties may go before an arbitrator to adjust a misunderstanding in certain types of cases that are not regarded by a court as a cause of action, Mr. Greene continued. He showed that this continues friendly relations between business men, by reducing the possibility of sustained misunderstandings.

The fact that an arbitrator is sworn to secrecy in the cases he hears is promoting the popularity of commercial arbitration, Mr. Greene said. When a public record is made of a question, it sometimes increases from slight misunderstanding to sharp dispute, and fanned by publicity, later may appear all out of proportion to its true importance.

FRENCH CHAMBER  
FREES FROM PRISON  
COMMUNIST DEPUTIES

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The Communist deputies, including MM. Cachin and Doriot, who went to China to stir up the Nationalists, and M. Marty, ringleader of the Black Sea mutiny, are freed from prison where they were undergoing sentence for various offenses against the state, by a special decision, after debate, of the French Parliament. During the vacation they have remained under lock and key, but the Chamber discovered that it possessed the right to demand the release of its members and enable them to fulfill their electoral mandates.

The Government left the Chamber at liberty to decide for itself in a matter involving its members, with the result that, by a substantial majority, it is laid down that deputies even though guilty of criminal propaganda, must be permitted to fulfill the task confided to them by the people.

It is a far-reaching decision, and constitutes a triumph for the Communists.

## OWEN DAVIS HEADS AUTHORS

NEW YORK (P)—Owen Davis, playwright, and Arthur Train, novelist, were elected president and vice-president, respectively, of the Authors' League of America, at the annual meeting of the organization.

## Tomb of Pharaoh of Third Dynasty

Believed to Be Discovered at Sakkara

LONDON, Nov. 4 (P)—The discovery at Sakkara, near Cairo, Egypt, of what is believed to be the tomb of King Zoser, famous pharaoh of the third dynasty (about 4000 B. C.) is reported in special dispatches from Cairo.

The find is said to be more important archaeologically than the discovery of the tomb of King Tutankhamen.

The work, which was being directed by F. M. Firth of the Antiquities Department of the Egyptian Government, has been temporarily halted down to the tomb, but "the glint of precious metals far underground has been seen," the dispatches say.

The discovery of a tomb believed to be that of Im-Hotep, architect to King Zoser and the builder of the step pyramid near Sakkara, was reported by excavators working in that region last March. It was also suggested that the tomb might have been temporarily used by Zoser while the step pyramid was being built or that it might have been that of Zoser's queen.

In the third dynasty known as the Memphite dynasty, two kings, one of them Zoser, built huge Mastaba tombs at Bet Khafra, near Abydos, further up the Nile than Sakkara. Im-Hotep then built a mighty monument for King Zoser, the step pyramid.

## NEW HUMANIST STAMPS

BUCHAREST, Nov. 3 (P)—Little King Michael's likeness will soon appear on Rumanian postage stamps, replacing that of the late King Ferdinand.

The portrait shows the Sovereign in a simple white shirtwaist of American design with turn-down collar and silk tie. Collectors are offering premiums for the new issue.

Fish Declared "Fussy Dressers"  
by Mr. Beebe Who Ought to KnowFinds "One Big Fish" Acting as a Bus Line to 300  
Little Fish—Explorer Took Movies on  
Floor of Haitian Sea

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WORCESTER, Mass.—William Beebe, explorer and naturalist, told an audience at Clark University here something of his experiences descending 30 fathoms to the floor of the Haitian Sea to take camera portraits of fish who use coral crevices as dressing rooms in which to change from garments of coffee color and turquoise blue to more somber dress of dusky brown diked with gold.

"Of course the explanation for this particular change is that the fish went into the crevice happy, found something distasteful, and the change to dull clothes was its frightened protest," Mr. Beebe went to Haiti as a census taker "because no list of the fish there had ever been published"; and he not only found fish that were fussy about their attire, but others that regularly ran passenger conveyances to a capacity of 300 small fish, and tarpons that live in landlocked pools of sulphurous water.

What he has found, what he might find under different conditions another time are very important facts to Mr. Beebe. How he found anything is a trifle, what hardship he endured to find it, what unheard of

GENEVA FEELS  
DISAPPOINTED  
AT DRAFT TEXTOpium Is Not Mentioned  
Among Classes of Prohibition—Plea Made by Canada

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA, Nov. 4.—The final text of the draft convention for the abolition of prohibitions and restrictions on exports and imports is felt to be disappointing to those who had hoped that the conference would effect something like a clean sweep of these barriers to trade, for the exceptions permitted in Article 4 and the special reservations claimed by certain states have widened the loopholes in the draft of the original text as drawn up by the economic committee of the League of Nations.

Thus a free hand is allowed for the imposition of prohibitions and restrictions regarding traffic in arms, munitions and implements of war and no limitation is placed on the right of a country to erect law barriers against any product which would become the subject of a "state monopoly." Opium and other forms of trade which give rise to dangers of abuses were especially mentioned in the original text among the classes of prohibition which were to be permitted.

## Opium Not Mentioned

But in the new text no mention is made of opium, the conference considering that opium is included under prohibitions imposed for the protection of health. This may be so, but Sir Sydney Chapman considered it desirable that the opportunity should be taken to lay special stress on the necessity of maintaining the prohibition against opium and dangerous drugs, and he proposed the addition of words in the text of the convention which would leave no doubt that the conference intended that every state should have a free hand to deal with opium. He thought, moreover, that it was most desirable that not only the present but future productions of opium should be included in the convention as subject to prohibition.

Mr. Chapman thought that in this way the conference would also show appreciation of what had been done to deal with the opium traffic, and he stressed the importance in this connection of the Geneva convention.

## Strong Plea From Canada

But his proposal was rejected in spite of a strong appeal by W. A. Riddell, Canada, to the conference not to lose a great opportunity to prove to the world that opium traffic is a prohibition by which they all stood. The American delegation, as Huga Wilson, American Minister to Switzerland, explained, were in complete sympathy with Sir Sydney Chapman but American feeling, in a party to the Geneva convention, Mr. Wilson felt that he could not vote for a proposal which so directly referred to opium.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

and often not unhumorous, means he used, all these are nothing. He is precisely the long, rangy figure of a man who would stalk about on the floor of the sea with a glass helmet on his head, no diving dress more formal than a bathing suit, aiming a camera protected by a brass box at fish "more numerous and more wondrously beautiful than could possibly be seen."

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

## No Stairs to Climb in These Family Hotels



GRANDE COURTS TOURIST CAMP, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS  
At Nominal Cost, These Fully Furnished Homes Are Provided by a Corporation That Hits Upon Just What Was Needed.  
One Doesn't Have to Unpack, But Go Right in and Settle Down for the Night.

German Manufacturers  
Oust 45,000 Workers

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Elberfeld, Germany, Nov. 4.—The textile manufacturers have declared a total lockout of 45,000 workers.

This is their response to a strike in which a large contingent of the Rhenish textile employees participated.

FASCISTI PUT  
FORWARD THEIR  
TANGIER CLAIMPress Proposes Summoning  
of Four-Power Parley,  
Giving Italy Voice

BY WIRELESS VIA PORTAL TELEGRAPH

ROME, Nov. 4.—Italian public opinion, which is beginning to take the liveliest interest in the Tangier question, considers the French insistence not to recognize Italy's claim to participate in the negotiations for a settlement of the definitive status of Tangier as another hostile act against Italy.

Apart from the juridical arguments which are set forth in Tommaso Tittoni's statement, the official opinion about the Tangier problem is that Italy, being the only great power which can be defined as essentially Mediterranean, cannot admit that any decision affecting the Mediterranean should be made without Italy's direct participation and consultation.

This view was expressed in last night's Tribune, while another important Fascist organ, Lavoro d'Italia, urges the summoning of a four-power conference between Great Britain, France, Spain and Italy, in which the conflict of interests between Spain and France over Tangier might be moderated by the intervention of Britain and Italy.

Lavoro, moreover, maintains that the attitude of the French press on the question of Italian claims in Tangier shows the truth of the general belief prevailing in Italy that wherever a problem arises in which Italian interests are concerned, France is always opposed to Italy. The position of the Quai d'Orsay, it says, "is inspired either by the hope of barring the way to any Italian claim which might make the Mediterranean or by a desire to keep a good card in its hands against later and wider negotiations, for instance, the position of Italians in Tunisia."

## CHAIR OF FLYING SOUGHT

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A movement to establish a chair of aeronautics at the University of Pennsylvania has been launched by a group of students with the support of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce and Dr. Josiah H. Penniman, provost of the university. An aviation club has been formed and it is expected that practical instruction will be given in flying to members of the club.

University Opened  
to Train Veterans

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

DAYTON, O.—After seven years of planning, the National Memorial University has been organized, with headquarters at the National Military Home here. Its purpose is the vocational education of war veterans.

The plan was conceived by Maj. Elsworth Wilson, Chattanooga, Tenn., a veteran of the Spanish American and World Wars. The institution is designed eventually to help veterans in all the government homes. Financial assistance is expected from the federal Government. About 200 residents already are receiving instruction.

The pioneer settlement worker's view was supported by Henry

Room for Houses of Low Rental  
Found in Areas "Going to Seed"Jane Addams Tells Chicago Women's City Club Conference of Possibility for Adequate Homes  
Lying Right at Hand

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Large areas of Chicago now "going to seed" and far from overcrowded offer a possible solution of Chicago's problem of housing the wage earner of low or moderate income, Miss Jane Addams, founder of Hull House, told a housing conference held at the Women's City Club here.

The pioneer settlement worker's view was supported by Henry

Wright, of the New York Housing Corporation, who brought to the conference the fruits of New York experience.

"You could put 50 per cent more people in your stock yards district," he said, "and still give them all the amenities, such as playgrounds, parks and community centers for recreation and study, providing the area were made over with a little better planning."

## Important as Lake Front

"Chicago has had a broad vision for the development of its lake front. But back of the lake front is a 'blighted district,' as real estate men call it. The problem of transforming this district is no bigger than that of developing the lake front. The question is, 'Is Chicago ready to do it?' This is a problem that could and should be solved on a basis that will pay for itself."

Miss Addams cautioned the Chicago groups interested in housing reform not to copy New York.

"We go on imitating New York in housing just as we do in skyscrapers," she said. "We build tall buildings when there is no real need for them, just out of sheer imitation. But we have a great prairie

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

MORAL TRAINING  
EMPHASIZED AS  
EDUCATION NEEDNew Amherst Head Puts  
Character Before Intellect  
—Decries Specialization

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 4.—Holding that "one of the fundamental duties of education, perhaps the most fundamental, is to stimulate the intelligent interest of the student in worthy subjects outside the field of his probable life work," Arthur S. Pease, newly elected president of Amherst College, spoke in his inaugural address for a retention of broadening influences in higher education, as contrasted with an extreme carrying out of the theory of vocational specialization.

Dr. Pease, in his address, urged vigorously that the balancing relation of moral culture to intellectual attainments be maintained in the colleges, and that teachers be expected to strengthen the characters and purposes of their pupils in addition to enlarging their stores of information.

## Character Before Intellect

"That men's characters may be strengthened by intimate association with other men of high character seems unquestionable," he said, "and the attempt to develop intellectual powers—great and indispensable as these are—without stress upon moral character is perhaps the outstanding mistake of contemporary education."

"What our colleges should rather seek is those men who add to an indispensable competence in their profession, moral earnestness, sincerity of life, and a contagious devotion to the things of the spirit. That these qualities are incompatible with the properly critical attitude of the scholarly life I am not willing to admit, and were they obviously so, I should feel that the time and money now spent on education might well be turned into other channels."

In opening his subject, Dr. Pease said, "Education, like religion, politics and the weather, seems to be a subject upon which anyone, regardless of age, sex or previous condition of ignorance, is permitted to speak without let or hindrance. Some of us theorize at large with a vague yet none the less insistent dogmatism, while others, especially the professors of education, trench themselves within a barbed-wire entanglement of pedagogical terminology."

## The Threefold Aims

"Let me, then," he continued, "announce my conviction that in education the aims are threefold: first, to fit us for the more successful practice of our respective callings; second, to enrich and refresh our lives with more intelligent and varied vocations; and third, to render us more helpful in our manifold relations to the community at large."

"I express each of these aims in the comparative degree, for there have been and will be many, like Abraham Lincoln, of humble schooling but supreme attainment, and I should be the last to assert that college was the one and only door to achievement or respectability. Rather do I mean that, in any particular work, a man whose mind has been matured by study and by intellectual contacts with teachers and fellow students usually has a distinct advantage over one of equal native ability who has not enjoyed these privileges."

"I readily admit that some of the more modern professional studies have a place, and a definite one, in our education program; but I greatly deplore the frequent tendency to allow them to usurp, whether directly or in the form of pre-professional studies, a larger and larger part of the attention of the undergraduate."

Describing the minute subdivision of the fields of learning into narrow branches and specialties, he deplored "the conventions of scientific etiquette which render inaccessible all other tracts of knowledge" by brand-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

ROTARY PLEDGES  
ITS AID TO WIN  
LAWS' RESPECTSupport Offered in Move of  
National Commission to  
Prevent CrimePROBATION SYSTEM'S  
RECORD DEFENDEDNeed of Uniform State Laws  
and Statistics Emphasized  
at Conference Sessions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A plea for greater respect for law throughout the United States was made by Arthur H. Sapp, president of Rotary International, in an address before the conference on the reduction of crime, called here by the National Crime Commission. He declared that Rotarians would lend all possible support to the program of the commission, saying in part:

"We have an unhappy habit in this country of saying, 'Let us pass a law.' What we should say is, 'Let us enforce a law.' I do not sympathize with the citizen who says that this country has lost all respect for law, but I do say that unless we take stock, right about face, and get hold of ourselves, we all have only ourselves to blame if that saying comes true."

Newton D. Baker, formerly Secretary of War, summed up the conclusion of the conference on the vexed subjects of parole and probation.

## Probation and Parole

"I think that we all reached the conclusion that these procedures are sound," he said, "but that they are both names which can be used to cloak things which do not resemble the theory that justifies either of them and that when they are so used that they are perhaps worse than if not tried at all."

Mr. Baker added that the commission realizes that its real work would consist in organizing state and local commissions—"and if we can galvanize them just a bit," he concluded, "if we can stimulate and support and encourage and aid them, we feel that the National Crime Commission's function will then be best done."

Expressing the same view Charles Edwin Fox, district attorney of Philadelphia, said in part:

"I am more than ever convinced that we cannot meet the progress of crime, we cannot cope with it, we cannot intelligently deal with methods of prevention as well as suppression, unless we have organized in our state and in every other state of the Union just such crime commissions as are here today, which will enlist the aid of the police, the prosecutor, the judge, and the warden of the penitentiary—but the business men who are quite as vitally interested as we are."

## Low Record for Prisoners

Herbert C. Parsons, deputy commissioner and secretary, Massachusetts, commissioner on probation, credited the probation system with the fact that his State had "not built an additional cell in a quarter century," and that it has now fewer prisoners in confinement than at the beginning of the century.

E. R. Calkins, president, American Prison Association, deplored conditions in the three large federal penitentiaries, Atlanta, Leavenworth, and McNeil Island, where he declared there is little or no work given to prisoners, with unfavorable results.

A total absence of criminal statistics exists in the United States upon which to base a reasonably sound judgment as to whether crime is getting more or less numerous, and whether the so-called "crime waves" have actually occurred. This was the declaration of a host dozen leading district attorneys, police chiefs and sociological authorities before the conference.

A resolve to establish nation-wide agencies putting crime records on a uniform basis, together with advocacy of law enforcement, the systems of prison parole and probation, and an attack on "fences," or receivers of stolen goods, were features of the concluding sessions of the first meeting of its kind in the country.

The inadequacy of present criminal records was stressed by J. Weston Allen, formerly Massachusetts attorney-general; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; Maj. Richard Sylvester, honorary head of the International Association of Police Officers; William A. Rutledge, International Association of Chiefs of Police; William A. Stewart, director, bureau of the census, and others.

Mr. Allen referred to the "almost total absence of statistics upon which to base conclusive judgments with respect to criminal administration." Prof. Raymond Morley, Columbia University, declared that "England is 25 years ahead of us in reporting judicial statistics," while Mr. Stewart explained that he was advocating a federal law requiring the Bureau of the Census to collect statistics on the subjects from all states annually.

In the midst of all the talk of "crime waves," Mr. Rutledge said, "regularly constituted authorities have any reasonably complete and accurate knowledge of the amount and cost of crime in this country, or whether it is increasing or decreasing." What is described as a "lacuna" in St. Louis may not be a lacuna in Chicago, and different definitions are in vogue throughout the various cities, making correct analysis of conditions impossible.











## R. M. A. RADIO INTERFERENCE MANUAL OUT

### Man-Made Static Causes and Solutions Are Discussed

Means for the production of static, hitherto an unclassified art, are discussed in a manual released for public distribution by the Radio Manufacturers' Association. It explains in detail what may be done with ordinary materials and a little application. It is shown that once a man has real engineering knowledge behind him and a few good leads in his household electrical appliances he can put radio out of business in large and enthusiastic communities.

True, part of the book is given over to a discussion of what may be done to avoid the usual electrical racket. But this phase of the work seems inconsiderable when one realizes the handicaps under which the concert runners have been working almost since the radio installation man placed the vacuum cleaner in the man in the scheme of American civilization.

The manual was prepared after a survey covering the entire United States and a classification of all the little items that make radio difficult for the ears. It was discovered that atmospheric static, long condemned as the worst trial in radio reception, is actually a small factor in noise production, especially in large cities.

In communities where populations are dense and the use of household appliances widespread, sparking leaks often so small as to be unsuspected were shown to take the lead as crackle propagators. And it was found that the harm resulting from such leaks was virtually incalculable because of the antenna effect of power lines leading from the source of the disturbance.

The power line transformer, so largely credited with responsibility for radio ills, was given a complete acquittal in the survey. R. M. A. engineers in their reports pointed out that power line companies were as much interested in the discovery of defective transformers as were radio listeners, inasmuch as a leak which is only an annoyance to a radio listener represents a tangible loss in electricity at a price per kilowatt to the producing company.

One of the notable conclusions set forth in the manual compiled from the reports of the survey is that the connection of small condensers and chokes across the source of interference is an effective and instant solution. In 99 out of 100 cases these

### Garden City Radio Company

333 Walnut Street  
Newtonville, Mass.

Radio Sets and Service  
ZENITH-KOLSTER  
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OPEN EVENINGS  
NEWTON 4751

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remedies may be applied at low costs and without experience in electrical engineering.

In all cases the trouble—so far as radio reception is concerned—results from the propagation of high frequency emanations which in some manner are picked up by R. F. amplifiers. Hence the cure is to supply a by-pass for such currents to sidetrack them before they get out far enough to do damage.

Some of these matters will be discussed in later articles summarizing portions of the pamphlet. The book may be obtained from Radio Manufacturers' Association, 33 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill., at a cost of 25 cents.

### NEWFOUNDLAND PAPER GAINS AMERICAN TRADE

Rapid increase in the consumption of Newfoundland newspaper by American buyers is indicated by Government figures made public by Harvey A. Sweetser, New England district manager of the United States Department of Commerce. In 1924 the United States imported 3798 tons of Newfoundland newspaper, he said, a figure that jumped to 20,980 tons in 1925 and 24,590 tons in 1926. For the first nine months of this year, the imports totaled 57,832 tons.

Newfoundland's paper industry has grown rapidly in the last few years with a big market in the United States. In value it is now estimated to exceed that of the fisheries by about 20 per cent. Daily production of paper has increased from 200 tons to nearly 700 tons in two years, and a further increase to about 900 tons daily is expected.

SIDNEY BLUMENTHAL & CO. Net profit of Sidney Blumenthal & Co. for the quarter ended Sept. 30 was \$646,652 after depreciation, interest, etc., compared with \$43,346 in the third quarter of 1926. Nine months' net profit was \$1,003,952, compared with net loss of \$29,951 in the first nine months of 1926.

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Whether you occupy a cabin de luxe, with its twin beds and private bath, or one of the roomy two-berth staterooms, the service is the same. Menus prepared by chefs learned in the cooking lore of the old South. Quick, attentive stewards at the press of a button.

Three and one-half days of rest and bracing sea air, of bridge and deck games with those congenial people one always meets at sea, and a one-day stopover at New York for shopping and sightseeing. Then, delightful, historic old Savannah—the gateway to the resorts of Florida, Georgia and the Carolinas.

Sailings from Boston—Mon. and Wed. 4 P. M. Sat. 12 Noon. New York—Mon., Wed. and Fri. 4 P. M.

For booklets, reservations, through tickets or additional information apply to Ocean Steamship Co. of Savannah, Pier 41, Boston, or to the local agent, the Savannah Line.

East with the South, Southwest and West. Unsurpassed passenger and fast freight service linking New England and all the East with the South, Southwest and West.

## Radio Notes

HIGH lights in the life and work of great composers, modern and of the past, will be broadcast to America east of the Rockies each Wednesday at 10 o'clock eastern standard time, over the Columbia Broadcasting System's network, as a result of negotiations with the makers of Kolster radio receiving sets and power cone reproducers, sponsors of this feature.

In each of these hours some particular composer will be singled out for attention. The combined musical resources of the chain will unite in playing and singing a representative selection from the greatest of his works.

Anecdotes and brief bits of interesting biography will be told between numbers. Although this information will be authoritative and will help to increase an understanding of the composer's aims and music, the program will not be a "talky" one. Remarks will be brief, illuminating, and intended to increase the appreciation of the music rather than to linger upon its time.

Future hours in this series will cover the range of the world's best music, with composers whose works date back into the Old World's Golden Age of Music to the newer geniuses of America and modern Europe.

The famous composer hour will originate in the new studios of the Columbia chain's key station, WOR in New York, and will go out to the listening public through WOR to the following stations: WBAK, Providence; WNAK, Boston; WFBL, Syracuse; WMAK, Buffalo; WCAU, Philadelphia; WJAS, Pittsburgh; WADC.

Akron; WAIU, Columbus; WKRC, Cincinnati; WOHP, Detroit; WMAQ, Chicago; KMOX, St. Louis; WCAO, Baltimore; KOIL, Council Bluffs; and WOWO, Fort Wayne.

Verdi will be the subject of the Kolster Radio Famous Composers' hour Wednesday, Nov. 9, at 10 p. m. In this hour there will be an opportunity for the tenor solo, "Donna e Mobile" from "Rigoletto"; some of the best selections from "Aida"; the familiar "Home to Our Mountains" from "Il Trovatore"; and selections from "La Traviata." The hour will finish with a brilliant presentation of the quartet from "Rigoletto."

The Columbia Phonograph Company's hour, at 9 o'clock Wednesday, Nov. 9, will be built around the sentimental, and sometimes amusing, songs of that interesting period in American life just before the turning point of the nineteenth century.

In this hour there will be quartet numbers and vocal solos and instrumental arrangements of "In the Good Old Summer Time," "Sweet Adeline," "Little Annie Rooney" and "Hiawatha."

"The Vagabonds at a Football Game" is the title of the hour of music to be broadcast over the Pacific Coast network of the National Broadcasting Company on Nov. 9 from 9 to 10 p. m.

A program of typical college music with the various types of melody associated with football games will form the program.

How a school teacher was able to make her pupils take a sudden interest in the geography of the United States was revealed when a number of letters in childish handwriting came to KOMO asking such questions as "What are the 100 leading

radio stations in the United States?" or "Send me a list of all radio stations in the United States," or "Where can I find out where the leading radio stations of America are located?" As all of these letters came from the same community, one of the small towns near Seattle, an investigation revealed that this particular teacher was having her pupils draw radio maps of the United States, showing the locations of radio stations. Map drawing, usually a dull part of school work, suddenly proved exceedingly interesting and it is reported that the pupils of this school are developing into real map makers.

The daily task that confronts the housewife in planning the menu. Oftentimes a suggestion from a friend makes the task much lighter. The radio cooking school established by Westinghouse station KDKA in Pittsburgh, Pa., under the personal supervision of Mrs. Mildred Davis Ter-

man, will play the part of the friend to each housewife who avails herself of the opportunity of tuning in on the pioneer station each Wednesday morning at 10:30.

The KDKA Cooking School lessons are designed to help every housewife suggest new dishes to add variety to the meal, help tempt the family appetite, add interest to meal preparation and better balance the menu.

Mrs. Terman, who will conduct the cooking school is a specialist, having received her educational training at Indiana Normal School, Pennsylvania; George Washington University at Washington, D. C.; and Purdue University. She conducted lectures and educational work at the Cleveland Electrical League and was manager of the home service department of the Duquesne Light Company, Pittsburgh.

Every woman who enrolls by sending her name to KDKA at Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive a recipe book containing a hundred practical recipes and cooking suggestions. These books will be sent without charge.

The program is sponsored by well-known firms, manufacturers of food products and institutional concerns: Jesse Stewart, various groceries; Reick-McJunkin, dairy products; Fried and Reinman, meats; Cruller, shank Brothers, jams, jellies and preserves; Koldrok, Ginger Ale; Royal Baking Powder Company; Aluminum Cooking Utensil Company (Wear Ever); Union Savings Bank; P. H. Butler Company, groceries; General Sea Food Company, H. T. Botford Company, Tweek's Honey; Burnett's Vanilla; Hankey Baking Company and People's Natural Gas Company comprise the list.

### All Prices Plainly Marked

No blind or code figures to be manipulated to fit the occasion—no secrecy needed where deception is not intended. There is a difference in stores.

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### No Need to Pay Interest

Decide what you wish to pay at time of purchase; make subsequent payments as arranged, by week or month, and you will not be required to pay any interest.

WHAT COULD BE FAIRER?

## Danger Ahead! Don't Cut Too Close!

Just as the motorist cutting too close, endangers his car—as the yachtman sailing too close imperils his craft—just so, does the person who tries to buy furniture too close, invite disaster.

There is, in furniture values, a zero mark—a dropping off point, beyond which price and worth no longer balance, and the lower one goes, the wider the gap becomes.

Unfortunately there are furniture dealers who prey upon bargain hunters, by offering the cheapest kind of furniture at "Startlingly Low Prices"—prices in reality far in excess of actual value.

Varnish and fabric cover a multitude of sins!

Defective springs, second hand fillings, excelsior and even rags covered with a fair grade of tapestry or velour, are sold for almost as much money as honestly built parlor suites.

Bedroom and dining room furniture built by the cheapest sort of labor, in ramshackle factories, is so camouflaged by the finishers

as to deceive and impose upon credulous mortals whose main thought is, "What does it cost?"

"See the surface and you see all"—all that is of value in this sort of merchandise.

No matter how little you pay for it—you pay too much.

Far better to go to a reliable store, whose ownership and reputation are known, and be guided by the advice of an honest salesman, who will show you just where and how to save.

Go to a store that you know to be above handling furniture built for "cheap" trade—one that refuses to handle any merchandise that it cannot conscientiously guarantee, and that stands squarely behind whatever it may sell, now, and in the years to come. Go to a store that uses plain figures on its price tags—assurance that each customer pays the same amount—to a store that gives you an itemized bill listing the description and factory number of your purchases, positive assurance that you get the goods you bargained for. Go to a store that you can check up! A store that your relatives and friends can recommend in every way. In short

### When in Doubt Buy of Osgood



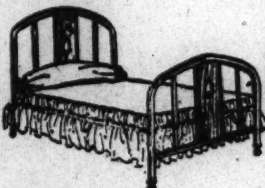
A VERY special Jacquard combination of three large, graceful pieces in a pleasing variety of patterns and colorings. The frames are of seasoned hardwood and the loose cushions have reverse sides of tapestry. Resilient springs and all new sanitary filling. Easily worth our regular price of \$178, but reduced for this week to

129.50



GOOD enough for the best home in New England, and the price brings it within easy reach of all. Walnut veneer on gumwood, beautifully finished. Five pieces are shown, but you may omit the armchair, and have as many side chairs as you wish. Buffet \$45.00. China 32.50. Table, 42"x54", 39.00. Leather Seat Chair 6.95. Armchair 9.85. These 5 pieces regularly \$175, reduced to

133.30



New, attractive design with floral medallion and in the latest walnut finish. Was \$16. Now

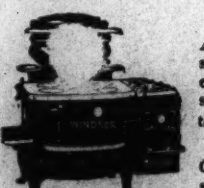
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### Coxwell Chair

The Coxwell Chair shown may be had in a variety of Jacquard Velours. Original low price of \$48.00, reduced to

29.85



### The Windsor

A wonderful range at a sensational price. Efficient and economical, with single high shelf, reduced to

29.85

### See Our Two Furnished Suites

On the Street Floor

We are convinced that this is the most practical, comprehensive and interesting display of home furnishings ever made by a New England furniture store. Two distinct types of homes, both within the means of average families, are shown complete with draperies and floor coverings. A visit carries no obligation. You will not be asked to buy. No salesman will accompany you unless you request his assistance.



RICHLY buried walnut veneers on a base of solid gumwood, combine in the suite of unusual beauty that we illustrate above. The workmanship is considerably above average and the finish superb. To see this suite means to want it—to own it means satisfaction and service. The Dresser, \$45.00; Chiffonier, 27.00; Bed, \$20.00. Sold complete for

104.00

### White Layer Felt Mattress

14.75

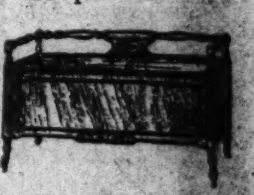
Rare opportunity to buy an excellent mattress at a very low price. Well made of selected layer felt. Good woven tick. Weighs 45 pounds and usually sells for 22.00.

### Reed Rocker or Chair to match

Comfortable spring seat—gay cretonne covering. Well made. Nicely finished. Was 24.00. Now

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Chests of cedar, and walnut with cedar lining. Wide variety of designs and sizes. Prices range from

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to 60.00



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## FRENCH TARIFF POLICY BRINGS ACCORD NEARER

American State Department  
Said to Be Satisfied on  
Points Submitted

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Studies of the latest French tariff note are being made by technical men here and it is expected that an accord will be reached between the two nations since the concessions on both sides seem to have brought agreement near on most subjects.

Five points were made in the note, with all of which the State Department is understood to be satisfied. The note in general indicates a desire to make specific concessions if the general policy of the French is respected.

The note asks that the counter-vailing duties applied by the Treasury Department without the consent of the State Department be removed. It is pointed out that this will be done automatically when the French rates on American goods are lowered. It requires no special action by the State Department since the counter-vailing duties are imposed or removed according to the rates applied to American goods by any foreign country.

**Inquiry by Commission**  
In regard to the request that no further investigation of the French production costs be made "on the grounds," John G. Sargent, Attorney-General, had already ruled that it is not necessary to investigate costs of production of other countries by sending agents to them.

The French note asks that the United States agree to study in the friendliest way the removal of several restrictions on French imports to the United States, and this is expected to be acceded to.

The United States has stated its willingness to conduct an inquiry through the Tariff Commission with a view to lowering the tariff rates on French textiles, silks and petroleum, and the French note contains a statement that it so understands the matter.

**Will Proceed With Negotiations**

France agrees to proceed with negotiations for a most-favored-nation treaty, while the tariff commission's inquiry is in progress, but it is pointed out that if the tariff commission's inquiry should be unfavorable to France, the French Government may not feel able to continue the negotiations.

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**Tax Discussion**

**Too Heavy for Politics Rally**

**Crowd Seeking Fiery Oratory**

**Hoots Talk on Fiscal Affairs of Nations**

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Read Smoot, Senator from Utah, has found that some Philadelphia political audience apparently do not care to hear about the financial state of the Nation, tax reduction and tariff matters. As the principal speaker at a big rally in the interest of Republican "organization" candidates for municipal seats, he was interrupted so often that he was forced to lay aside his prepared speech and take his audience by task for its lack of interest.

Leaving town for Washington, he

was apparently unperturbed by the hooting and heckling of the audience. "Everything is all right," he said. "I had some thoughts that the meeting would be political in character, but I believed Philadelphia business men would be interested in taxation. The matter is important, especially at this time."

The crowd apparently had come prepared to hear some old-time political oratory of the fiery type. Instead the Senator went into a discussion of the fiscal problems of the country.

The more he talked the more restless the audience became. Finally his patience became exhausted and, dropping his prepared speech to the table, he turned to the audience, and said:

"Perhaps you are not interested in this long array of figures, but I thought I was speaking to a gathering of business men. I really thought you had an interest in the affairs of your Government."

Efforts of the chairman, Samuel M. Vaulstin, to quiet the crowd met with little success. From laughing, shuffling their feet and indulging in a general buzz of conversation, they turned to inopportune applauding.

The Senator also defended the tariff act and asserted that the terms given France in the pending debt settlement, which has not been ratified by either nation, were as liberal as the taxpayers of this country would ever approve.

## RADIO DISPUTES MAY BE SETTLED BY ARBITRATION

Question Is to Come Before  
Conference—United States  
Offers Wavelength Plan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Compulsory arbitration as a means of settling international radio disputes was approved by the convention committee of the International Radio Telegraph Conference. The United States delegation abstained from voting, favoring the provision of the present convention which makes arbitration optional.

Delegates from Great Britain and Japan opposed any clause which provided for arbitration of any sort and promised to bring the question before the conference as a whole at the next plenary sessions. Nations which have signed the protocol of the League of Nations providing for compulsory arbitration of all international disputes are already bound to arbitrate radio questions, it was pointed out before the committee.

A plan for the international allocation of broadcast wavelengths up to 300 meters has been proposed by the United States delegation. The plan would allow practically all wavelengths in the field to point-to-point services, while most of the experiments in radio communication are carried on.

A few bands would be reserved for the mobile services, which include ships and aircraft, but the bands would be arranged so that interference between the two services would be impossible.

Because the American plan would reserve for amateurs a generous number of wavelengths, opposition to it was expressed by several European countries. These commercial stations are troubled with interference from amateurs. The foreign delegations, as an alternative, proposed that only the centers of frequencies reserved for amateurs be designated, and that it be left to individual countries to determine just how wide the reserved bands should be.

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**FLOWERS**

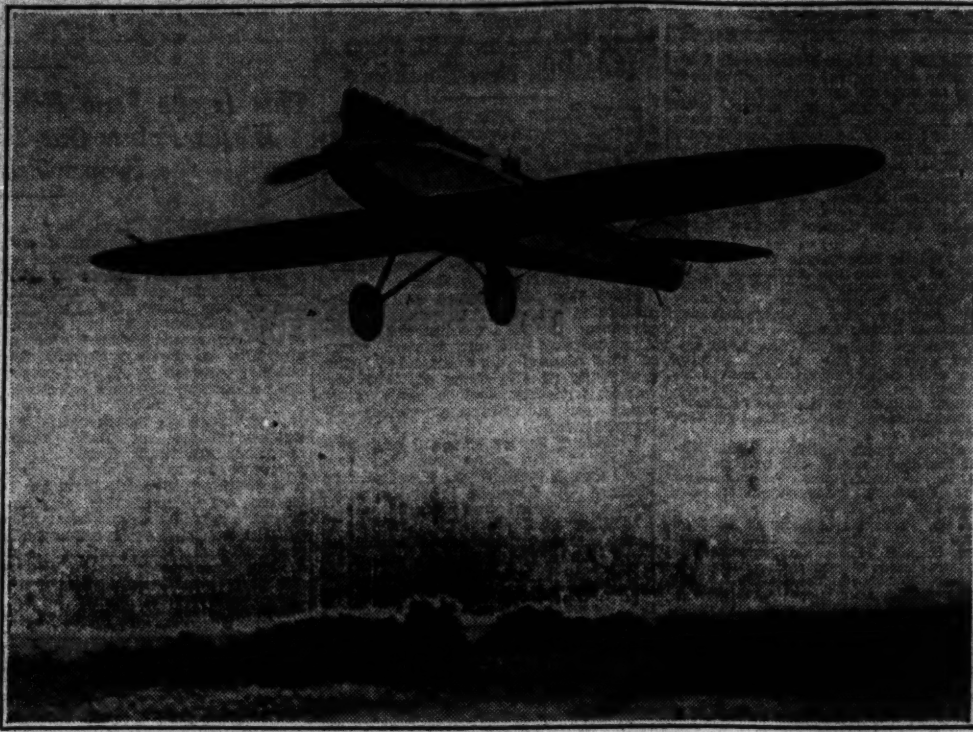
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**Jimmie**

The Florist

4 PARK STREET, BOSTON 9

## 186.5 Miles Per Hour With Only 130 H. P.



© De Havilland Aircraft Co.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—When the "Tiger Moth" put up two such performances as a speed of 186.5 miles per hour and attained an altitude of 20,000 feet, the flying world realized that it was a wonderful little machine. Placed alongside a big air liner the Tiger Moth looks almost like a toy. It has a wing span of only 22.5 feet. Its weight empty is 618 pounds, while with its load of 15% gallons of petrol, two gallons of oil, and its pilot, Capt. H. S. Broad, it weighs 805 pounds.

The De Havilland 130-horsepower engine was designed by Major Halford and is a four-cylinder-in-line, air cooled. The engine cooling is so designed as to offer the least possible resistance and the bottom of the crankcase is ribbed in order to give extra cooling to the oil. The cockpit of the first Tiger Moth was especially built to accommodate Captain Broad, who does not tally with his name, so that it is not very large.

On the occasion of the altitude test this was carried out with the same propeller as the high-speed test, and Captain Broad says that at 20,000 feet the machine was still climbing at about 1000 feet per minute. Further tests are expected to give an altitude of from 25,000 to 30,000 feet.

Captain Broad said that his first impression of the Tiger Moth in the air could be reproduced by anyone standing on a moving garden roller on one foot with his eyes shut. This,

he said, was due to a nasty, bumpy day and to too high gearing of the controls, the latter point being easily remedied. He found the view good and no necessity for wearing goggles.

Captain Broad is quite definite on the subject that the Tiger Moth is not Mr. Everyman's airplane. It has been produced solely with a view to high-speed research at a moderate cost, a function which, it is understood, it is fulfilling.

**BRITISH DEBATES WIN**

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Cambridge University's debating team defeated the Washington University trio, 203 to 145, by the audience's vote, while upholding the affirmative of the proposition: "Ethics of the business world are incompatible with sound principles of morality."

**GERMANS AWAITING**

**MR. GILBERT'S LETTER**

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—The German people are awaiting with much interest the publication of excerpts of

Seymour Parker Gilbert's letter criticizing the German finances and the Government's reply, which is to take place on Sunday.

Vorwärts says it is in the position to disclose that one of the main demands of Mr. Gilbert is a reduction of the expenditure in the extraordinary budget. He also wishes that these expenses shall not be covered by loans.

In the meanwhile, the Cabinet is discussing the establishment of a special office for dealing with reparation questions, to be connected either with the Ministry of Finance or the Government, which will facilitate negotiations between Mr. Gilbert and the German Government.

## JAPANESE DOLLS SENT TO AMERICA

School Girls Give Them a  
Formal Farewell

TOKYO, Nov. 4 (AP)—Fifty-eight little Japanese dolls, messengers of friendship from the children of Japan to the children of the United States, were given a formal farewell today by 1500 Japanese school girls in a little ceremony preceding the sailing of the dolls for San Francisco aboard the steamship Tenyo Maru, which will leave Japan Nov. 10.

The children read addresses expressing hopes that the doll gifts to the American school children, presented in appreciation for more than 10,000 dolls which American children gave for the doll festival of Japanese girls, will carry the assurances of Japanese friendship for the United States.

The Japanese and American anthems were sung at the ceremony, while the American Ambassador, Charles MacVane, and Viscount Shibusawa made little speeches.

## American Firm Wins Concession for \$20,000,000 Dam in Abyssinia

Giant Hydroelectric and Irrigation Project on Lake  
Tsana Will Aid Development of Great Region on  
Headwaters of the Nile—Other Nations Interested

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The J. G. White Engineering Corporation of New York has obtained a concession from the Abyssinian Government to build a \$20,000,000 dam for the development of water power from Lake Tsana in Africa, according to an announcement just made here. The agreement was reached with Dr. Wagnah C. Martin, representative of the Abyssinian Government by officials of the New York engineering firm.

The concession is regarded in informed circles here as important in that it aims at a very large hydroelectric development, and, secondly, because England, France and Italy have been trying for many years to extend their influence in Abyssinia—England wanting the Tsana Lake concession with a view to irrigating the Sudan, and Italy with the idea of building a railroad across the Ethiopian district to connect her African possessions of Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, while France also has been looking to Abyssinia in connection with her railroad development and particularly to the building of a line between Djibouti, in French Somal, and the capital of Abyssinia.

The plans call for the construction of a dam across the Blue Nile at the point of its source in Lake Tsana, a project which will rank among the world's great engineering accomplishments. Lake Tsana, which is about the size of Lake Michigan, is at an elevation of 6000 feet. Its waters irrigate the rich area in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan between the Abyssinian border and Khartoum, near the confluence of the Blue Nile and the White Nile.

In addition to the power development, the project calls for the impounding of the waters of Lake Tsana, and their release for irrigation purposes during the dry season, provided an agreement to this effect is reached with the British Government.

Explaining the terms of the concession, E. N. Chilson, vice-president of the White company, said: "The plan calls for the turning over of the dam and the works to the state of Abyssinia upon the full amortization of the bonds which will be floated for the development. It will be turned over to the Government when it is debt free, forming an exceedingly important contribution to the development of the last remaining free state in Africa."

**STEAMER ORDERED REPAIRED**

WASHINGTON (AP)—The steamer George Washington, of the United States Lines, is to be laid up until Jan. 4 for reconditioning and repairs, the Shipping Board announces. An expenditure of \$228,198 for the work has been authorized.

## The McCallum Hosiery Co.

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Great Pleasure  
in Announcing

that their silk hosiery, in all its wealth  
of variety—shading from Gunmetal to  
Pearl Blush—some exceptionally sheer,  
others of heavier weight for service, may  
now be obtained in an exclusive  
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a store of distinction—you may  
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Hosiery with pleasure and leisure.  
Allow yourself all the time you  
wish to examine the lovely hose on  
display in a newly created hosiery  
section in a delightful new store.

## ALL-SILK CHIFFONS FOR AFTERNOON

bearing the quality stamp of McCallum  
and the unqualified endorsement of  
Chandler & Co. Hosiery of extraordinary  
value and superb wear in every  
smart and beautiful shade.

\$1.95 to \$3.00

## SHEER CHIFFONS FOR EVENING

Superior quality, very sheer and of  
wonderful texture—in all the pastel  
and evening shades to harmonize  
with any costume. Made to  
satisfy the most critical. Liberal  
assortments of all colors.

\$3.50 to \$4.50

## MEDIUM-LIGHT SILK FOR SERVICE

Ranging from service weight to semi-  
sheer—these stockings we have selected  
to give our clients satisfactory service.  
You have our word for their quality.  
Especially recommended to stand the  
wear and tear of daily hard wear.

\$1.65 to \$3.00

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BOSTON COMMON—TREMONT ST. AT WEST

## We Carry a Complete Assortment of Groceries Provisions and Fish

Best Potatoes	12 lbs. 27c	Fresh Dressed Ducks	lb. 30c
Best Mushrooms	lb. 50c	Fresh Dressed Broilers	lb. 37c
Best Celery	bunch 12c	Fancy Roasting Chicken (3 1/2) lb.	35c
Spinach	lb. 10c	Fancy Roasting Chicken (4) lb.	40c
Brussels sprouts	basket 15c	Fancy Fowl (4) lb.	35c
Best Cranberries	10c	Fancy Fowl (4 1/2 to 6) lb.	40c
Best Tokay Grapes	lb. 10c	Legs Best Lamb	lb. 40c
Best Onions	lb. 3c	Forequarter Best Lamb	lb. 18c

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cold meats. Powdered or  
prepared. Slade's spices  
are full strength. The very  
best you can buy.

D. & L. SLADE CO.  
Boston, Mass.  
(A New England Institution)



## Filene's

A Florida wedding  
in a Filene gown and veil—

WE HAVE just been reading the very interesting correspondence between our mail order department and a young woman in Florida. It covers a period of two months from the time a prospective bride got the idea (from a friend in North Carolina) that her wedding gown and veil must come from Filene's. It is a pleasant correspondence, touching on a most important event in a young woman's life, and it ends like most romances—happily. "The gown and veil were perfect" reads the last letter, to which we add the hope that the couple will live happily ever after! There is no limit to the care Filene's will take with commissions entrusted to us. We like to do the difficult things that are tasks for those who find less joy in work. . . . And perhaps this is what folks mean when they speak of the fine "atmosphere" to be found here.



## HAGEN DEFEATS OPEN CHAMPION

Professional Title Holder Reaches Semifinal Round in His Defense

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 4 (AP)—With T. D. Armour, United States open champion, out of the way, Walter C. Hagen today faced another exciting test in his match with A. R. Espinoza of Chicago, in the semifinal round of the United States Professional Golfers' Association tournament here.

Continuing his quest for his fifth title with the par golf that has marked his play since the qualifying round Monday, Hagen eliminated Armour, 4 and 3 yesterday. Although the defending champion had the advantage of a stroke on the fourth hole to turn the match in his favor, he set such a pace that the Washington star was 4 down at the end of the first 18 holes. Espinoza eliminated Morte Dutra of Tacoma, Wash., 1 up, after the coast player staged a brilliant comeback after erratic play in the first round by winning seven holes in a row.

In the lower bracket matches of the quarter final, Joseph Turnesa of Elmford, N. Y., furnished a thrill for a large gallery by defeating Eugene Sarazen of New York, 3 and 2. John Golden of New York, won the right to meet Turnesa today with a 4 and 3 victory over Francis Galliet of Watertown, Wis.

Hagen's play against Armour reflected the steadiness he showed when he led the field to qualify with 141, one under par. He followed his victory on the fourth hole by a brilliant play on the fifth hole, which he obtained with a 30-foot putt. Armour was somewhat unsteady for the remainder of the first round. The champion finished the morning play with a 69, 2 under par, to put him 4 up. Armour, 72.

The champion held his advantage in the afternoon, even though he required a 37, 2 over par, going out, as compared to Armour's 35. This gave Hagen an even par total of 106 for the first 37 holes. The match ended on the thirty-third hole, after each shot four consecutive birdies.

In addition to being medalist and his win over Armour, Hagen also defeated Thomas Harmon, Yonkers, 4 and 3, in the first round. Espinoza qualified Monday well up in the field of more than 60 entries with 146. He then eliminated Harry Cooper of Los Angeles, 4 and 3, and continued his consistent shooting to win over Dutra.

While Hagen ruled the favorite in the upper bracket today, the Turnesa-Golden match was considered by the majority as a toss up. Turnesa also placed high among qualifiers with 144, then defeated William Klein of New York, 1 up, prior to his defeat of Sarazen, who held the Cedar Crest course record with a 68 in practice.

Golden won his way to the semifinals by defeating Harold Long of Raleigh, N. C., 1 up. He found almost as much difficulty in conquering Galliet, who traded holes with him throughout yesterday's first round. The match continued his consistent shooting to win over Dutra.

UNITED STATES PROFESSIONAL GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Quarterfinal Round

W. C. Hagen, Pasadena, 7 to, defeated T. D. Armour, Washington, D. C., 4 and 3.

A. R. Espinoza, Chicago, defeated Morte Dutra, Tacoma, Wash., 1 up.

Joseph Turnesa, Elmford, N. Y., defeated Eugene Sarazen, New York, 3 and 2.

John Golden, New York, defeated Francis Galliet, Watertown, Wis., 4 and 3.

Hoppe Is Almost Sure of Winning

Sure of Winning

His Fine Sustained Play Is Too Much for Tuttle—Now Leads by 43 Points

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—William F. Hoppe made practically certain of victory in his exhibition match at three-cushion billiards against Otto Reisel, the world champion, at Dwyer's Billiard Academy, Bessie Clark, when he won both blocks played, and increased his lead by 21, almost doubling it, as he had already gained 22 in the first six blocks. The score now stands 48 to 437. He required 58 innings in the afternoon and 56 in the evening, making the total innings of the match 514.

Hoppe won the afternoon block with the best display of sustained caroms shown during the match, starting with a 5 in his fourth turn and scoring a 4 and another 5 later. But he reserved his best scoring, as usual, for the end of the block, when he made 11 in four innings, ending with a run of 6, his best of the block. Reisel also scored more freely than usual, but was unable to sustain his runs with any regularity, and his attempts to position play resulted in misses by narrow margins. He made one run of 6, but Hoppe was so far ahead by this time, the thirty-first inning, that he never even stopped to indulge in safety play.

The final score was 60 to 45.

The evening block was more even, with Reisel occasionally gaining the lead. He made a run of 7, one of his best in the match, but Hoppe was still getting his balls into position for sustained play with greater regularity, and made three runs, two of six and one of 5. The score in this block was 60 to 54.

With only four more blocks to go, Reisel has to make 283 points to 240 for Hoppe, or an average of 71 to 60 per block. With Hoppe displaying the skill in safety tactics which has distinguished his performance all week, this seems very improbable.

CARDINALS MAY GET NEW PILOT

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4 (AP)—Robert A. O'Farrell may not manage the St. Louis National League Baseball Club, although he probably will remain in the Cardinals' front office, according to a report from St. Louis.

O'Farrell, 40, is a former major league pitcher and a good catcher by keeping on his shoulders the responsibilities of management," O'Farrell said.

CHESSE GAME ADJOURNED

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 4 (AP)—The twenty-fourth game for the world's chess title between Jose R. Capablanca of Cuba and Alexander Alekhine of Russia, which opened last night, was adjourned after 40 moves on tonight. The play so far appears the same as in the twenty-second game, which ended in a draw.

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## HARVARD VS. PENNSYLVANIA PRINCETON VS. OHIO STATE

Feature Games of Eastern College Gridiron Circles as Eleventh Enter Final Month of Schedules—Washington and Jefferson vs. Pittsburgh

Eastern college football in the United States enters its last month of the 1927 championship race with several of the big teams having only three games left to play, while practically all of the others will close their seasons with four more, most of those

winning this week-end, as the team has lost. Pennsylvania's team which lost to Dartmouth, 47 to 7, Coach D. O. McLaughlin has all but three of last year's fine Brown eleven; but has been unable to get the new machine working to advantage. Dartmouth is really better than its showing at Yale would indicate and Coach J. B. Hawley expects to see the Green play up to the standard shown against Harvard.

Brown and Cornell are the only games left for Dartmouth and the players are anxious to make a fine showing to offset the loss to Yale.

When Washington and Jefferson and University of Pittsburgh meet on the latter's gridiron it will be a case of two undefeated and united eleven facing each other. Last year they met and a scoreless tie resulted and this year a claim to the mythical eastern championship seems to rest on the outcome. Each of these teams has played Thiel and Carnegie Tech, and comparing their scores, which has been a very unkind thing to do this fall, Pittsburgh is found to have made the better showing in each. Pitt defeated Thiel in its opening game of the season, 48 to 0, while Carnegie Tech defeated that team, 35 to 0. Pittsburgh defeated Carnegie Tech week before last by a score of 23 to 7, while the outcome of the game between the two teams, 19 to 6, that the game will be close and hard-fought is expected.

Columbia, Cornell and New York University are looking for rather easy games after the hard battles of last week. Cornell meets St. Bonaventure, and should win by a good margin, although probably not wide as the 41-to-0 score of last year. Columbia entertains Johns Hopkins, which has shown fair strength during the last three weeks, while New York will play Carnegie.

Penn State vs. George Washington

Pennsylvania State, which has played fine football since its defeat at the hands of Bucknell, will have an easy game against George Washington, which it should defeat by a better score than the 20-to-12 victory of 1926. Colgate, which treated New York to a surprise last Saturday, meets Hobart tomorrow and should come through with a win unless it shows a decided reversal in form, as was the case against Wabash. Bucknell defeated Lehigh, 27 to 0, last year and its record this fall is far better than its opponent's. Georgetown and Lafayette promise to have a hard-fought contest with little to choose between them.

Syracuse, after its defeat in the West at the hands of Nebraska, will play Colgate at West Point at home. Orange hopes to get back into the winning column again.

The two United States service academies are looking forward to easy contests with West Point playing Franklin and Marshall and Annapolis playing West Virginia Wesleyan.

Tufts College, which is making the best showing of any of the smaller New England colleges, will have New Hampshire to face this week-end at Durham. The former has won all its games to date and should win easily tomorrow. Last year it lost, 28 to 3, in F. M. Ellis '29. Tufts has one of the best field generals and triple-threat players on the gridiron.

After going through one of the greatest surprises of the season, the four Maine colleges will continue their state championship series and few will venture to predict what the result will be. Bowdoin made Maine in a game which at the start of the season was expected to determine the championship title; but as Colby has beaten Maine, 17 to 0, Bowdoin has defeated Colby, 13 to 7, Maine has defeated Bates, 67 to 0, and Bowdoin and Bates have played a scoreless tie, tomorrow's game will be watched with considerable uncertainty. Bates plays Lowell Textile School and expects an easy game, while Colby is not scheduled to play.

The "Little Three" championship series will see Williams playing at Wesleyan and after the showing the latter made when it surprised Amherst with a 20-to-12 defeat, this game should be a hard contest and the winner of the game should eventually capture the title. Amherst will be playing Vermont, which lost to Williams, 12 to 0, so that the followers of the team will be watching the outcome of tomorrow's game with much interest.

The leading games follow:

Alfred at Rutgers, 12 to 0. Bates at Colby, 12 to 0. Bowdoin at Lehigh, 12 to 0. Colby at Bates, 12 to 0. Cornell at St. Bonaventure, 48 to 0. Dartmouth at Yale, 47 to 7. Delaware at Swarthmore, 48 to 0. Georgetown at Lafayette, 48 to 0. Hobart at Annapolis, 48 to 0. Johns Hopkins at Columbia, 48 to 0. Lehigh at Princeton, 48 to 0. Lowell Textile at Bates, 48 to 0. Maine at Bowdoin, 48 to 0. Marshall at Franklin and Marshall, 48 to 0. Nebraska at West Point, 48 to 0. New Hampshire at Durham, 48 to 0. New York at Carnegie Tech, 48 to 0. Pennsylvania State at George Washington, 48 to 0. Princeton at Cornell, 48 to 0. Rutgers at Princeton, 48 to 0. St. Bonaventure at Cornell, 48 to 0. Swarthmore at Delaware, 48 to 0. Tufts at Wesleyan, 48 to 0. Vermont at Williams, 48 to 0. Washington and Jefferson at Pittsburgh, 48 to 0. Wabash at Bucknell, 48 to 0. Wesleyan at Tufts, 48 to 0. Williams at New Hampshire, 48 to 0. Yale at Dartmouth, 48 to 0.

Yale expects to have an easy game this week-end, with University of Maryland as the opposing eleven. Last year Yale lost to this team by a score of 15 to 0 by not playing its first-string players; but the Blue expect to win tomorrow without using their best men, saving them for Princeton after the hard game with Dartmouth last week. Last year Yale lost to Brown, West Point and Maryland on successive Saturdays and to date the Blue have made up for the defeats by Brown and West Point and are out to even up for the Maryland one tomorrow. Maryland has already lost to Washington and Lee, 13 to 6, and as Princeton defeated the Genesee, 13 to 6, the Blue should win by a safe margin if they are to compare favorably with the Tigers.

A game with much sentiment connected with it will be played by Dartmouth and Yale last week-end. Last year Brown won, 10 to 0, but despite the serious setback Dartmouth received at the hands of Yale last week, there are high hopes of a Brown victory.

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## HOCKEY NOTES

WILLIAM BELL and George J. Mallinson of Montreal are new referees to be used in the Canadian-American Hockey League this season, with Frank A. Synnot, William J. Stewart and Ernest Duddy, Boston, Gerald Wiggott, Sherbrooke, P. Q., being retained from last season.

The London (Ont.) hockey players in the Canadian Hockey League were officially introduced to London fans from the stages of the Capitol Theater there recently.

The athletic director of the University of Toronto has appointed L. B. Pearson as honorary coach of the Blue and White Hockey team, replacing Connie Smyth, who is now coaching the Toronto Maple Leafs.

Dr. Vincent Henry '21 has been appointed coach of the McGill varsity hockey team according to the announcement from the Athletic Board. This appointment follows the decision of Frank J. Shaughnessy, who plans to coach football only.

President Frank Calder of the National Hockey League has several referees in a conference recently and Cooper Emerson, referee-in-chief, explained the new rules.

Quebec, Canadian-American Hockey League team, announces that it has signed the services of a former defenseman, who played with both Detroit and Toronto in the N. H. L. last season. Halderson was formerly a member of the world champion Victoria team.

Eastern Football Scores

HARVARD YALE  
21-Vermont 8 41-Georgetown 10  
9-Purdue 0 10-Georgia 0  
14-Holy Cross 6 16-Brown 0  
26-Dartmouth 0 19-Dartmouth 0

PRINCETON ANNAPOLIS  
14-Amherst 0 27-Davis-Elkins 0  
42-Lehigh 0 32-Drake 0  
21-Cornell 10 32-Duke 19  
32-Wil & Mary 7 12-Pennsylvania 6

BROWN DARTMOUTH  
21-R. I. State 0 47-Norwich 0  
42-Lehigh 0 32-Drake 0  
6-Pennsylvania 14 38-Albany 0  
6-Yale 19 47-Temple 7  
6-Temple 7 6-Yale 19

PENNSYLVANIA COLGATE  
1-F. & M. 0 23-Hamilton 0  
13-Swarthmore 0 23-Lawrence 0  
14-Brown 0 23-Virginia P. I. 0  
6-Penn State 20 12-Columbia 20  
7-Chicago 13 0-Wabash 0  
6-Annapolis 12 0-New York 0

CORNELL COLUMBIA  
41-Cornell 0 21-Lehigh 0  
19-Niagara 0 23-Union 0  
13-Bloomington 0 24-Wesleyan 0  
6-Brainerd 0 15-Williams 0  
6-Columbia 0 0-Cornell 0

WEST POINT SYRACUSE  
12-Boston 0 13-Hobart 0  
12-Boston 0 13-Hobart 0  
27-Maryville 12 21-Johns Hopkins 0  
27-Davis-Elkins 12 41-Georgetown 0  
24-Bucknell 0 0-Nebraska 21

LAFAYETTE LEHIGH  
10-Schuykill 0 24-Union 0  
13-Muhlenberg 0 24-Union 0  
13-Muhlenberg 0 24-Union 0  
7-W. Virginia 10 24-Union 0  
6-Wash. & Jeff. 14 24-Union 0  
6-Penn State 0 24-Union 0

PITTSBURGH NEW YORK  
41-Thiel 0 21-Brown 0  
23-Grove City 0 23-W. V. Wesley 12  
23-Grove City 0 23-W. V. Wesley 12  
23-Grove City 0 23-W. V. Wesley 12  
23-Grove City 0 23-W. V. Wesley 12

WESLEYAN WILLIAMS  
0-Coby 13 24-Rensselaer 7  
0-Conn. Aggies 13 23-Middlebury 10  
0-Columbia 13 23-Middlebury 10  
0-Conn. Aggies 13 23-Middlebury 10  
0-Columbia 13 23-Middlebury 10

AMHERST PENN STATE  
11-Brown 0 24-Union 0  
14-Haverford 0 24-Union 0  
14-Haverford 0 24-Union 0  
14-Haverford 0 24-Union 0  
14-Haverford 0 24-Union 0

BOWDOIN COLBY  
0-New Aggies 0 13-Wesleyan 0  
0-Yale 0 0-New Ham 0  
0-New Ham 0 0-Boston 13  
0-New Ham 0 0-Boston 13  
0-New Ham 0 0-Boston 13

MAINE BATES  
27-R. I. State 0 7-Mass. Aggies 0  
0-Tufts 13 0-Tufts 13  
0-Tufts 13 0-Tufts 13  
0-Tufts 13 0-Tufts 13  
0-Tufts 13 0-Tufts 13

BOSTON TUFTS  
0-West Point 0 40-Lowell T. S. 0  
0-Coby 0 23-Bates 0  
0-Bates 0 23-Bates 0  
0-Springfield 0 23-Vermont 0  
0-Tufts 0 0-Boston 0

BOY GETS HOLE IN OXE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DOWAGIAC, Mich.—David Howard, 14 years old, in playing a blind hole of a golf ball, struck a hole in the side of a hill and trickling across the sloping green into the cup.

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Our new exterior is completed, and we want all our good friends to see what a difference this improvement makes to our Store, and the shopping center of Lowell. One of our Merrimack Street buildings has been entirely rebuilt—very many of the old Lovejoy building. This will permit a rearranging of many of our second and third floor departments after the holidays.

For this Sale—Every department offers spectacular special values to make your visit to our new store profitable as well as pleasant. The daily papers will carry full details of the many values, which we cannot enumerate here.

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Made of New England Hardwoods. Pine, Walnut, Old Maple, Birch, any, and standard or special Oak. A recent installation of our chairs has been made at the Lovett apartment, 100 Home St., New Haven, Conn. We will be pleased to go anywhere to submit samples. Catalogues mailed upon request.

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

## COLUMBIA CREW IS GIVEN BIG OVATION

More Triumphs Will Mean a Splendid, New Boathouse

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—"If Columbia gives an assurance that its commendable showing on the waters will be commonplace and not extraordinary, it will be given one of the finest boat houses in the country by an alumnus."

Dr. Nicholas M. Butler, president of Columbia University, said at the dinner which was given by Columbia alumni and students to its championship crew in John Jay Hall.

More than 400 alumni and undergraduates crowded the dining hall, which was the scene of a testimonial dinner in attendance and enthusiasm. Many of the alumni who attended were graduates of the class of 1880 and waited patiently over a span of 15 years for a Columbia victory at Poughkeepsie.

President Butler thanked and congratulated the crew members and Head Coach Richard A. Glendon, and Richard J. Glendon, the assistant, upon their signal victory last June.

William Melickjohn '38, and for 30 years referee of the Yale-Harvard regatta on the Thames at New London, Conn., the next speaker on the program, said the Poughkeepsie race was the closest he had seen in the 44 years he had been connected with rowing.

The members of the crew, including the coxswain, were presented the Pewter Cup and gold medals given by Harvard. Certificates of victory were presented to the crew members by the Intercollegiate Rowing Association.

Dr. Vincent Henry, chairman of the Poughkeepsie board of stewards, presented the Steward's Cup, the official trophy of victory which goes annually to the victor in the Hudson River classic.

The John Jay Hall was decorated for the event, and the shell in which the Columbia crew won the coveted trophy was suspended in the air from the ceiling, under which the chief speakers and crew members were seated.

BROWN HAS STRONG SCHEDULE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 1 (AP)—What Brown University athletic authorities regard as the finest list of games scheduled for a varsity basketball team in some time has been made public. It is as follows: Dec. 7—Boston University at Boston; 10—Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Cambridge; 12—Harvard at Boston; 13—Wesleyan University at Middletown; 14—Middlebury College at Middlebury; 15—Yale University; 16—Clark College; 17—Rhode Island State College at Kingston; 18—Providence College; 19—Temple; 20—Rhode Island State College; 21—Rhode Island State College; 22—Rhode Island State College; 23—Rhode Island State College; 24—Rhode Island State College; 25—Rhode Island State College; 26—Rhode Island State College; 27—Rhode Island State College; 28—Rhode Island State College; 29—Rhode Island State College; 30—Rhode Island State College; 31—Rhode Island State College.

AMERICAN SWIMMER ELECTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OXFORD, Eng.—W. W. Butterworth, a Rhodes scholar from Princeton University, now studying at Worcester College, here, has been elected president of the Oxford University Swimming Club. Butterworth served last year as secretary of the club. He represented Oxford in the swimming matches against Cambridge in 1926 and 1927, and specializes in the 100-yard swim, which he has won for the varsity on two occasions.

CAMBRIDGE WINS 2 TO 1

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP)—Cambridge University, playing at home, defeated the Nottingham Hotspurs in a soccer match today by 2 goals to 1. Rugby matches resulted as follows: 7—Worcester College at Worcester; 10—Gloucester College at Gloucester; 13—Gloucester College at Gloucester; 16—Gloucester College at Gloucester; 19—Gloucester College at Gloucester; 22—Gloucester College at Gloucester; 25—Gloucester College at Gloucester; 28—Gloucester College at Gloucester; 31—Gloucester College at Gloucester.

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For this Sale—Every department offers spectacular special values to make your visit to our new store profitable as well as pleasant. The daily papers will carry full details of the many values, which we cannot enumerate here.

V. J. HASBROUCK & CO.

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

## Salaried Coach System in College Athletics Is Wrong

This Is the View Held by the Yale Alumni Weekly Which Points Out That It Does Not Give Youth a Proper Training in Leadership

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 4 (AP)—The fundamental question involved in any further change as regards undergraduate athletics has to do with the ultimate good of the undergraduate, and of him alone, the Yale Alumni Weekly will say today in a resumption of its last week's discussion of the desirability of having unpaid football coaches succeed T. A. D. Jones when his resignation becomes effective.

"What we would like to have thought about is whether, under present conditions of paid, organized coaching which is forced by public pressure to take the responsibility, and of games directed from the bench as so many are, the players and the undergraduates get what they are entitled to. Do the players actually get what so many times is said to be one of the greatest boons of the game, 'training in leadership,' that will stand them well in later years?"

"The coaches who direct the teams today of the American colleges and universities, are following precedents set some years ago, before some of them went to college, when the sudden development began of what amounted shortly to professional coaching on an extensive scale of college football camps.

"Everybody is out to win, and the result on the teams of that pressure of the coaches, and on the undergraduates whose game it is, is lost sight of."

"It is our conviction that much of this difficulty over losing seasons would be avoided if the coach were less conspicuous in the picture and the team and its captain more so. This

will not come about so long as the coach is the salaried head of the football system."

"What the colleges and universities are after is not winning seasons for coaches, but a steady and continuous athletic policy that will bring to the undergraduates themselves the best results in spirit, training and initiative that are inherent in the game."

"The paid coach system coupled with coaching from the bench in order to win games is all against such a consummation."

General Electric Refrigerators

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Costs Less to Operate.

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D. H. Brigham & Co.

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of Pure Linen—White centers and colorful hand blocked borders in a variety







## Household Arts and Decoration

## Harmony in the Elements of Decoration

THERE is a vast difference in the ability of people to shop intelligently. One who has a basic knowledge of what is rare and beautiful in design, hence possibly costly, can use that knowledge so as to procure charming effects in a modest way, while one who has never attained any antiquarian training produces, by spending far more money, results which are far less good.

Ideas should underlie all attempts to decorate a home. With ideas the young home-maker can steer her way through the labyrinth of opportunities offered by the shops, and can find what she needs that has required her knowledge in discovery.

There are three things of paramount importance when the task of furnishing is assumed: First, a knowledge of the past; second, a determination to color the present with that knowledge; third, the appraisal of each article in its relation to the home as a whole. The single object should always be considered in relation to the place it is to occupy.

**Floral or Geometric**  
The room to be furnished may be one in a very simple cottage: the floor must be covered. A hand-made rug of any size would be too costly. What procedure will lead to the best results?

Let the room itself be first considered: the woodwork; the walls; the plaster moldings; anything that has decoration about it for the key-note should be that which exists. Much that is really bad in itself may be toned down by judicious handling.

For example, suppose the trim is all of French curves, why try to introduce another element? Or if straight rigid lines exist, why try to furnish with French curves? Furniture may be shifted and if necessary entirely eliminated, but the architecture must always be reckoned with.

Designs for modern machine-made rugs have been most carefully considered by manufacturers and in many cases well worked out, so that suitable rugs may be found to answer any sort of need. The designs in many of these modern rugs follow in general style the designs of oriental rugs. In selecting patterns, the two main styles to be considered are the geometric and the floral. At once when the idea is grasped that in order to produce good results the general scheme should be harmonious, one feels the importance of selecting a rug that will not conflict in design with patterns already in evidence.

The room adorned with curved rococo scrolls would become intolerable if stars, octagons and irregular panels appeared in the rugs on the floor; but if the rug showed medallions which were well placed, and corners marked off with curves, and borders filled with flower forms, there would be harmony in the main features of the decoration.

**Two Types of Persian Design**  
Flower forms are well-disposed over both field and borders of rugs of the Persian family. With even this slight information a young house-keeper can approach the salesman in any reliable shop and ask for modern rugs with Persian floral designs. These will be shown in two main styles. The first has been already described as having curves, and medallions set off with bold flower forms within the spaces thus confined. The second Persian style consists of flower motifs placed in conventional ways over the entire field or ground of a rug, until all is covered with what is known by the trade as an "all-over" or "repeat" pattern. Either of these styles would look well in a room where there are curves and scrolls in the ornamentation.

Some of the names of oriental rugs that manufacturers are copying to-day in domestic carpets are: Kerman, Gorevan, Khorassan and Seraband. Though there are many more names it is wise to begin with a few in acquiring information. In the main to the first class described, as those indulging in use of medallions and corners. Khorassan and Seraband belong to the class which uses motifs, distributing them over the field in a somewhat formal manner.

These are not hard and fast rules, but they are of immense value in starting one to make independent investigation.

**Caucasian Geometric Figures**  
When the house or room has not decorative woodwork, nor ornamentation of any kind but only straight lines, and when heavy, rigid furniture is used, the rugs of geometric design offer the best sort of decorative quality. The styles of this sort may be broadly classified as Caucasian, Shirvan, Daghestan, and Kazak are some of the names of rugs of the Caucasian family. Every sort of angular device may be found in the rugs of the Caucasus. These may be studied in Oriental rugs, and the eye will thus be trained to select low-priced floor coverings of typical designs. The effect will be astounding to one who has never before used any definite line of thought in furnishing. Harmony, enjoyed even if not easily accounted for, will repay one who, before purchasing, gives well-directed thought to conditions.

Do not be afraid of painting floors with colors that will carry out the main colors in the rug or rugs to be used. Rich, deep red or dark forest green make excellent backgrounds for rugs of oriental character, and yet people persist in walnut-brown and oak colors to the exclusion of everything else. In Italy and in many of the older countries, one finds color on the floors, but in the United States courage to use it seems to be lacking.

**Lamps and Shades**  
When good but inexpensive rugs are well placed, nothing adds more to their value than the introduction of carefully selected lamps and lamp shades, and nothing is more important in furnishing than the addition of exactly the right decorative details.

Not many years ago silk and lace were used in such an extravagant way that lamp shades were befuddled

and potted and fastened with flowers. Then followed the formal painted lampshade (still of silk), finished with long fringe. Demand for something different brought into existence the parchment and paper empire shades. Today all styles are presented in the shops and a careful choice should be made in order to retain and accent the character of the room. With soft, warm coloring in the rugs, a neutral tint in the lampshades will produce a harmonious result.

As for the lamps themselves, many of those displayed are of rare beauty, but why not use original ideas and produce something of interest? One of the most successful lamps the writer ever saw was produced by the use of home talent and ingenuity.

**Originally Rewarded**  
It was made of a five-gallon kerosene oil can, the sides of which were perforated and hammered in a simple design and the surface of which was blackened. A round hole was cut in the top of the can, into which the lamp itself fitted. A parchment shade was devised, bearing as its only decoration five black bats in a disk. Small gallon cans were used for smaller lamps and were set in the corners of the room, so that the effect was most harmonious.

The room in which these lamps were placed was carpeted with rugs which had panels outlined in black

and banded scarlet, the real old-fashioned "turkey red," for cushion covers and small articles in a room where the furniture covering was of deep aubergine. A spray of poinsettia in a cylindrical vase of aubergine occupied the place of honor on the mantel, while a lamp and shade of deep-sea purple aubergine was banded with scarlet. Some modernist, cubist, or other nonconformist evidently sought and found freedom in this form of expression and even the most critical withheld judgment.

## Delicious Orange Dishes

**Orange Pudding**  
Soak for five minutes 2½ table-spoonfuls of gelatin in 3 table-spoonfuls of rich pineapple juice, then dissolve it in 2 cups of the sirup that has been brought to a boil. When the gelatin is slightly cooled, add ¼ of a cupful of orange juice and ¼ of a cupful of lemon juice. Place a mold in a pan of ice water and pour in enough gelatin to make a layer about ¼ inch thick. When this is firm, set a small pan in the center of the sheet, fill it with ice water, and pour the rest of the gelatin on top of the first layer. Set it away to chill. At serving time, pour a little warm water into the top pan after dipping the cold water out with a cup. Remove the pan as soon as it

is firm, set a small pan in the center of the sheet, fill it with ice water, and pour the rest of the gelatin on top of the first layer. Set it away to chill. At serving time, pour a little warm water into the top pan after dipping the cold water out with a cup. Remove the pan as soon as it

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## Home Making

Conducted by  
MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM  
Chairman, Division of Home-Making Department of the American Home, General Federation of Women's Clubs

AT THE biennial council meeting of the General Federation in Grand Rapids, Mich., last May, Mrs. Mary Sherman, the president, had this to say about the survey of home equipment which has been completed by the federation:

As you know, both the urban and the rural home equipment surveys, which were started by the General Federation two years ago under the auspices of the American Home Department, have been completed, and the results have been given wide publicity in magazines as well as in the daily press. The results of the surveys show the equipment in nearly 8,000,000 urban and 40,000 rural homes. The facts collected are serving as bases for follow-up campaigns in an increasing number of states.

There is one phase of the home equipment survey and the follow-up campaign which touches the whole General Federation and which comes within my province to point out to you. The drive for a higher level of equipment in American homes, in order that we may achieve a higher standard of home-making and home life, has received distinct praise from outstanding business and professional men of the country. Favorable comment is coming to us in increasing volume from government officials, from captains of American industry, from heads of educational institutions and from other professional and scientific men. Many of the letters are from heads of banks, of bond and security houses; some are from the officials of steel corporations, of chemical plants, and of other institutions which are but remotely affected in a financial way by the activity they commend.

While the General Federation's Follow-Up Home Equipment Campaign involves co-operation with the men of a state and community, it is not a commercial proposition. If a state adopts the plan of the General Federation in getting better equipment into its homes, it will conduct a campaign that will not in the least obscure the civic and educational character of the organization. Indeed, if the idea of the plan is followed throughout, the educational quality of the organization will be enhanced and emphasized in the public mind.

I find it constantly necessary to keep pointing out the distinction between co-operation and commercialism, so I take this opportunity to emphasize again the importance of maintaining this line of demarcation. The main objective of our campaign is better equipped homes. I beg of you all to help us to keep clear in the public mind that our better equipped homes campaign has as its single objective the raising of the level of equipment in American homes in order that we may eliminate wasteful drudgery and conserve American mother energy for the enrichment of American family life.

**Follow-Up Campaigns**  
Texas is one of the states which has a well organized follow-up campaign under way. In a letter to the club women of that state, Mrs. O. E. Young, state chairman of the

biennial of 1923 will find Texas leading among the states that are responding to the pledge given at Atlantic City to do this work. The plan being followed by Texas will be of interest to other states starting the work. First, at a meeting for discussion of the project, a general committee was appointed to coordinate the plan of the state. Meetings of this committee were held, and the program which they presented was briefly as follows:

At the district meetings it is suggested that displays be used and that the home equipping industries in each district be asked to co-operate in assembling these displays. Local home economics women from the schools and the home demonstration

extension have been sent to 5000 local clubs in the State.  
Running water—Hot and cold. Heater tanks for hot water. Sanitary disposal of waste. Sinks. Sanitary plumbing fixtures. Proper lighting. Proper floor covering. Built-in cabinets in bathroom and kitchen. Proper refrigeration. Ice boxes—Electric refrigeration. Labor-saving devices. Proper cooking. Stoves, electric, coal, gas, oil, wood.

Under each subject is given a list of public utilities companies, dealers, teachers and others who will be willing to speak or demonstrate the different kinds of every type of equipment. Then follow five pages of suggested speakers from different colleges and schools in the State who will be glad to give the clubs the benefit of their knowledge on subjects pertinent to the program with a list of films available to the clubs and which deal with some phase of the equipment question.

I think Mrs. Young will be glad to mail a copy of the list to anyone addressing her at her home, enclosing 4 cents in stamps, which is the amount of postage required to carry it. Address Mrs. J. L. Young, Mineral Wells, Tex.

## Washing Day Hints

**Special Correspondence**  
WHEN washing ribbons, always add a little tartaric acid to the rinsing water, which should be cold. Ribbons should also be treated in this way. Tartaric acid acts as a slight staining agent and helps to set the color.

All colored garments should be soaked in water in which has been dissolved a tablespoonful of salt. This should be done before using the soap and water.

Always wash stockings in warm soapy water, but never use soda. The stockings should never be rubbed with soap; merely rinse well in warm water to which a little bluing has been added. This keeps them a good color. Always soak new lace stockings for 10 minutes in boiling water tinted with bluing. This will greatly lengthen their usefulness.

Muslins or any new garments which contain lime should be soaked

for about 12 hours in salt and water. This will remove all stiffening and in consequence much less soap will be required.

If the iron is found to be rusty, it should be rubbed with beeswax tied in a linen bag. Afterward the iron should be rubbed with salt until quite clean.

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HARVEST EFFORTS to give FRAGRANCE 100% Pure should result in a cream of purity. Our 10¢ TRIAL BOX including 2 oz. jar of Crème Zenda. Importer Ray-Rum Creme which never fails to delight the user. At 5th Avenue Street, New York City, 20 West 46 St., DENNA ZENDA New York

**EXTRA FANCY, LARGE Oregon Tart Prunes**  
5-pound box \$1.50 prepaid. Securely packed. Sealy-Dresser Company  
GOOD THINGS TO EAT  
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6.95 Made and guaranteed by the BARNUM TRUNK COMPANY, 46 years a manufacturer of high grade luggage. A beautiful fitted case of Bull Cobra grain to match your leather luggage. Invaluable in the travel. Five beautiful bags on rubber lining. Send no money. Pay post. on delivery \$6.95, plus postage—order today.

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A game to show the child how to plant a beautiful garden of right-thinking. There are flowers for obedience, honesty, gentleness, etc. These may be cut out, colored and planted, when the child has earned the privilege by good conduct. There are words for naughtiness and the child must watch carefully to keep them out of the garden. Price \$2.25 postpaid. Circular on request.

**OUR Thought Garden PUBLISHING CO.**  
539 W. 112th Street, New York City

**BARNUM TRUNK COMPANY**  
Dept. J Minneapolis, Minn.  
"Forty Years of Quality Luggage"

agents will be asked to explain these exhibits. Playlets and films are also recommended.

At the state meeting an exhibit containing essential types of equipment of value to farm homes, small town and city homes is to be held. An afternoon is to be devoted to home-making problems.

In the fall local clubs are to be asked to study the subject of bettering the living conditions in their localities, this to be done with the aid of the home-serving industries in the several communities.

The following subjects for consid-

## Cakes That Improve With Age

ABOUT the first of November the thrifty home-maker begins to plan for Thanksgiving and to make the plum puddings and the fruit cakes that everyone associates with the holidays. She knows that the best of these dainties have had time for the fruits to mellow and the spices to blend. So she lays in a stock of waxed paper and makes ready her stone crock, or the tin boxes with close-fitted covers. Some experts keep an apple also in the container because it imparts just enough moisture to facilitate the mellowing process.

Then, later in the month, she is quite prepared for unexpected guests or, if a cake is needed during the rush of the holidays, there is one all ready to be iced. The knowledge that one is well prepared for such emergencies is a great help during this busy season.

**Inexpensive Fruit Cake**

For ½ cupful each of sour milk, sour cream and molasses, add 1 cupful brown sugar. Add 2½ cups of flour, 2½ cups of sugar, 1 level teaspoonful each of soda and cinnamon, ½ teaspoonful each of allspice, ginger and salt, and ¼ teaspoonful of nutmeg. With a little of the flour dredge well 2½ cupfuls of prepared raisins, 2½ cups of sugar and 1 cup of flour and add to the fruit 1 teaspoonful baking powder, stirring it in well to help distribute it evenly throughout the cake; 1½ cups of seeded raisins and ½ cupful each of sliced figs and citron cut into small pieces is a good combination, though some prefer dates, candied cherries, ginger, orange or lemon peel, currants and the like. Some, too, like to add ½ cupful of some favorite nut-meats broken into small pieces.

It is easier to keep the batter from lumping if the liquid is slowly poured into the dry mixture; stir it constantly, then beat until the batter is smooth. Add the fruit and nuts and pour into a well greased and floured pan, or into party tins. Fruit cake batter must be quite stiff or the fruit will sink to the bottom. Bake in a moderate oven at least an hour. The cake must be allowed to rise slowly to its full height. Finish baking slowly; some experts contend that a fruit cake needs drying out rather than baking, and that word well describes their method of finishing the baking. Too hot an oven results in a thick crust outside and a doughy interior.

Fruit cakes that are not to be iced may be given quite a professional gloss by brushing over the top with molasses diluted with hot water about 15 minutes before the cake is to be removed from the oven. Another secret is to brown part of the flour taking care not to scorch it, which results in an unusually rich looking cake and more than repays one for the little extra trouble. If a frosting is desired, it is best to allow the cake to ripen and then ice it only a day or two before it is to be cut.

**Excellent Icing for Fruit Cakes**  
In ¼ cupful of water dissolve 1½ cupfuls of sugar and boil exactly 15 minutes after the sirup becomes bubbling all over. Allow it to cook and to cool without stirring.

**Make Household Planning a Joy**  
For itself hundreds of times  
Mother's Easy Slide Pressing Cloth  
Wonderful Special Treatment—Steam, Squeezing, Iron, Wringing, or Wiping of Clothes.  
You can save any kind of ironing—50c  
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Delicious in Flavor  
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Importers  
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Extraordinary Value.  
Order now by mail and avoid Christmas crowds.  
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**Eat a saucerful a day!**  
Cranberries contain important food elements. 10-Minute Cranberry Sauce is delicious and easy to prepare.  
Recipe:—4 cups cranberries, 2 cups water, 1½ to 2 cups sugar. Boil sugar and water together until sugar dissolves; add cranberries and boil without stirring (5 minutes is usually sufficient) until all the skins pop open. Remove from fire when popping stops.

New Recipe Booklet, sent Free on request.  
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**Eatmor Cranberries**



## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## Edward the Pacific

King Edward VII: A Biography, by Sidney Lee. New York: The Macmillan Company, \$2.50.

"THE business of kingship," writes Sir Sidney Lee in his preface to this volume, "is not an easy one, yet Edward VII had it to his finger-tips." And again, "He was not only the right man in the right place, he was the right man in any place."

Constitutional monarch though he was—and he never attempted in any direction to overrule his ministers or usurp their authority—even Queen Victoria in her most active years had never insisted more peremptorily and unflinchingly on the right to be informed and the prerogative to advise.

Certain it is that no reckoning, however cursory, with the principal events, domestic but more particularly foreign, with which England was concerned during the first decade of the twentieth century, can leave the King out of account; while no biography of Edward VII which did not reveal him not only as an outstanding figure, but often as an outstanding actor in European affairs, would have accomplished its task.

It has been said of Bismarck that he bestrode Europe like a colossus. Through sheer force of will and gigantic energy, he kept the foreign chancelleries turned toward him, his direction, Edward VII's methods were far otherwise, yet his influence during the few years that he exercised it was as potent for peace as Bismarck's had been for war.

Mr. Wickham Steed, whose general knowledge of foreign affairs was probably unsurpassed at that time and who frequently talked with him, said that King Edward's "grasp of the fundamentals of European politics was greater than that of any contemporary statesman." And he added a sentence which sums up admirably the temper of the King's attitude: "His care of Europe was almost paternal."

In this second volume, largely prepared by Sir Sidney Lee, though unfortunately he was not able to complete it, as he passed away in March, 1916, we find a scholarly and comprehensive account of the reign of Edward VII, written, moreover, with much charm and insight. It is a work we can safely prognosticate.

which will be regarded as one of the most valuable contributions to contemporary history. To Mr. Markham, who has greatly assisted in the compilation of the first volume appearing in 1925, fell the task of examining and arranging the documents for the second volume already collected, and to these has been added further material not available when Sir Sidney Lee was engaged upon the work. Fortunately the epitome had already been completed by Sir Sidney Lee, for it constitutes, in its summary of the part played by Edward VII during the nine years of his reign, an outstanding feature of the book.

No effort has been made to exaggerate virtues or to ignore weaknesses; while the writer is often enthusiastic, he maintains an impartiality in dealing with men and events which gives a quiet dignity to his work.

Intense industry emerges from this ordeal of close and judicial scrutiny in one which differs in nothing essential from the one already enshrined in the hearts of his own people. It was said of him, as Prince of Wales, that he had never failed in his duty to the throne and the Nation, but the question as to whether he would be a great King had yet to be answered. In Sir Sidney Lee's opinion: "Few monarchs have more speedily manifested a supreme fitness for their high and responsible office." The qualifications for his success lay largely in those things of which but very few of his subjects can have had any indication before he ascended the throne. Tacit and astuteness, quickness of perception, these he was known to possess; but how many were aware of that intense and unswerving industry which made him insist upon hearing of every important move on the part of the Cabinet, seeing every state paper; which made him refuse from the first to be a mere signing machine.

Queen Victoria had fought with her ministers for minute information on the details of the country's affairs and the right to pass judgment on them; Edward VII demanded no less. Even the Prime Minister was not exempt from rebuke, if pressure of business or forgetfulness were offered as an excuse for ignoring the Royal prerogative.

Edward and the Kaiser. His knowledge of the details of his army and his navy, of domestic reforms and of charitable institutions was wide and intelligent, but it was in foreign affairs that his chief interest and prime activity lay. From the first we see him, envisaging Europe, planning an entente with France and reaching out, despite the least promising conditions, for friendship with Russia. The German Emperor, who intrigued and connived against him though often expressing to him openly the most exuberant affection, looked upon his friendly overtures to other foreign countries with deep suspicion. The names of "arch-traitors" and "mischief-makers" in Europe appealed to William II as highly suitable for his uncle; posterity, however, will rather agree with Mr. Whitelaw Reid, American Ambassador to England, who said of him as "the greatest peace-maker in Europe."

His life and deeds of Edward VII are revealed through conversation and public and private papers, show what while he desired peace with the rest of Europe, he did not desire war with Germany. Any sort of agreement between Germany and England he came finally regretfully to recognize as impossible owing to the attitude of the Kaiser and his Government, but he worked consistently and with extraordinary patience, considering the rebuffs, often amounting to insults, to which he and his ministers were subjected for a better understanding between the two countries.

That England should have friends in Europe upon whom she could

rely was the keynote of his diplomatic activities. The entente with France was largely the result of his work; indeed of the man himself, for it was almost in the nature of a personal triumph; and the seeds for the Anglo-Russian rapprochement, which were certainly sown by him in his conversations with Isvolsky in 1904, at a time when such an event seemed immeasurably remote, showed his genius as a diplomatist.

For 40 years, before he became King, while many had supposed he was engaged merely in the pursuit of pleasure, Edward VII had observed, if not profoundly, yet with remarkable industry and patriotic

devotion, international politics in relation to his own country. His success, and it was a success which diverted the whole current of foreign affairs into the directions he had planned, revealed for all who read in this volume, is seen to have lain in an unflinching industry, an unrivaled knowledge; in exceptional patience and tact when dealing with others. But his motive was also in least part of what insured his success. Possessing a nature full of the kindest and most generous instincts, he desired to live on good terms with his fellow men. The chief secret of his power really lay in his goodness of heart and honest intention. Mr. Wickham Steed has declared of him: "He wished well to the world. . . . His purpose was to keep the peace."

OLIVER CROMWELL



Frontispiece for John Drinkwater's New Character Study (Doran).

## John Smith, Pioneer

Captain John Smith, by E. Keith Chatterton. New York: Harper & Brothers, \$4.

THE reader who thrills to a tale of romantic adventure and high ideals, as well as the reader who admires a literary task well done, must lay aside Mr. Chatterton's "Captain John Smith." With a sense of keen regret that he has come to the end of a fascinating book.

It is like a costume play—this book—with its background of romance, of a towering objective attained through stress and risk, of resource and daring, of pitiful human failings; of loyalty and treason; of the grotesque and the heroic.

Captain John Smith has ranked in the thought of many of us with letters of unbelievable tales—a more or less historical Baron Munchausen. Vaguely, most Americans have been aware that such a man lived and did things, also more or less vague, during the early days of the Virginia colony. To many his sole claim to fame lies in the oft-told tale of Pocahontas and her rescue of the doughty captain from the anger of her savage father, Powhatan. We have pictured an swashbuckling gentlemanly adventurer, claiming to have accomplished impossible feats of arms.

Dauntless Courage. Never was a man more maligned by posterity than John Smith. He was an adventurer, it is true—and in the highest and best sense of that much-abused and misunderstood word. He ventured much to accomplish much, and won by virtue of courage that carried him up and over what seemed insurmountable obstacles.

Smith came on the world's stage at a crisis in the development of his race. Europe was awakening to the stupendous fact that the bonds that had constricted its growing limbs had been broken at last. Almost incomprehensible opportunities for development were opening before the white race in the New World.

But at the same moment, while the face of Europe was turning westward, a menace was crawling upon European civilization from the rear. The Turk, who for hundreds of years had been a constant peril, was becoming once more a source of danger in the East.

In the England of Smith's boyhood the possibilities of colonization of the New World were still unseen, unfelt. So it was that when the longing to see some new thing that was to be one of the prime factors in Smith's career began to make itself felt in the boy, it was to the East rather than to the West that he turned.

Early Adventures. Born in January, 1579, Old Style, Smith was apprenticed to a Lynn merchant, but in a short time the urge to be up and seeing the world took him and he departed. In Paris he joined the French army, but peace came too soon to suit him, so he joined a company of British free-lancers and from 1596 to 1600 served in the Lowlands fighting for the Dutch against the Spaniards.

After a brief rest in England he

returned to Europe and came, by circuitous routes, into Hungary, where he found Christendom at war with the Turks. So once more he thrust himself into the fighting front, this time as a commander of a troop of horse, and proved a thorn in the Moslem side. It was at this work that he acquired his famous coat of arms, three Turks' heads. At the battle of Rothenthurm, he was captured and sent as a slave to the Pasha of Timor, who so maltreated the proud young man that Smith killed him, escaped and made his way across the plains of Transylvania back to Hungary and his former comrades.

Up to this point in the story of Captain John Smith the reader feels the boy in his character. There is a savoring of adventure, a careless bravery that belongs to youth. But now one begins to sense a deeper steadfastness that grows with responsibility until it reaches an almost paternalistic attitude toward the young, hard-pressed colony on the banks of the James. Jamestown colony was founded while he was still under 30.

Once the colonists had landed, Smith, as one of the directors, began his work of exploration—the work that was to establish his place in the archives of the colony and the Nation that was to grow out of it. It was a tremendous task. His education was incomplete even for those days, but he had given himself training in military map making and reading, and came to it in good stead. Bit by bit, under great hardships, he explored and mapped with considerable accuracy, the whole region that surrounded Jamestown.

Over and over again while engaged in this work he was forced to shirk his duty temporarily to hurry back to the settlement to save it from the actions of its leaders, to check some rising tide of treason, to smooth out rivalries, to deal out justice or to assume leadership. No man ever gave more freely of all that he had and was than did Captain John Smith, and few men have been so little rewarded for their labors. At the end of Jamestown sent him home to London while weaker men bungled the job he had done so expertly well.

Visits to New England. But even after he had been ousted Smith continued to work for the colony he loved. Book followed book, bringing home to the people of England the tremendous possibilities of that land beyond the seas. Year after year he fought to unite the warring factions at home so that his countrymen might present a united front in the battle for colonization of the new lands. He was a great propagandist. But he had a great theme for his propaganda and a great ideal behind it.

Twice he made voyages to what is now New England. His map of the coast lying between Cape Cod and Penobscot Bay gave the mariners and merchants of England their first approximately authentic information of the vast possibilities that lay ready to their hand in that until then unknown region. For himself Smith asked nothing and received nothing.

Builder and Pioneer. Smith, then, as he stands out in the vast different figure from the man we are accustomed to think him. Primarily he was a builder, a pioneer. He was a great military leader, as he proved before he was of age. He was a navigator and seaman worthy to be ranked with the men of the generation that preceded him—the Drake, Hawkins and Gilberts. For his part, considering his limitations, he was a cartographer of no mean merit, while as an administrator and colonizer the history of the United States can show but few that even approached him in ability. He had the faults of his age and the greatness of the age that had gone before—the greatest, perhaps, in all the history of England.

## A Battle of Titans

Certain Rich Men, by Meade Minnigerode. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$2.50.

MR. MINNIGERODE'S latest work, "Certain Rich Men," contains interesting biographical sketches of Stephen Girard, John Jacob Astor, Jay Cooke, Daniel Drew, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jay Gould and Jim Fisk.

Girard and Baxter belong to our early period. The former, a Frenchman of a sea-faring family, settled in Philadelphia during the Revolution, and engaged in extensive mercantile and maritime affairs, accumulating immense wealth. He founded a bank, and in 1813, when the Federal Treasury was facing bankruptcy, joined with Mr. Astor in subscribing to a government loan of \$10,000,000. The Girard relatives were disappointed that his estate went to establish a college. Astor, a German immigrant, arrived at New York in 1784, entered the fur business, founded the American Fur Company, and located Astoria on the Pacific coast as an outpost. He also engaged in the China trade, bought land, foreclosed mortgages galore, and established the Astor fortune, the greatest in the country founded upon real estate.

Cooke, a Philadelphia banker, was fiscal agent of the United States Government during the Civil War, and raised the loans necessary to subdue the Rebellion. Later he undertook the financing of the Northern Pacific Railroad under adverse conditions. His failure precipitated the panic of 1873. The road was later completed and he was enabled to recover his shattered fortunes. Mr. Cooke was deeply religious, a benefactor of churches, a sincere patriot, and scrupulously honest.

The names of Drew, Fisk, Gould and Vanderbilt will remain forever linked with the era of corrupt finance and predatory speculation following the Civil War, the days of Tweed, the Grant Administration and "Black Friday."

Drew and Vanderbilt were early rivals in steamboats and railroads. Both became intimately involved with Fisk and Gould. The careers of these four men were interlocked in the strenuous battles of Bulls and Bears, and their joint careers form an interesting chapter in the history of Wall Street. Drew, who had made millions in Erie stock, went to the wall when Jay Cooke failed, and was declared bankrupt. "Except for the People's Line and some inconspicuous churches and seminaries," he left nothing behind him. His great rivals, Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Gould, even Mr. Fisk, all bequeathed something. They were each, in his own degree, violent and unscrupulous men of affairs, but they gave something to the Nation. They were builders. Mr. Vanderbilt, and Mr. Gould gave railroads. Mr. Fisk contributed largely to the gayety of society. But Daniel Drew was a destroyer. He was a Bear, a pessimist, an opponent of prosperity, a destroyer of the country's welfare, a profiteer in disaster. Vanderbilt, Gould and Fisk were Bulls in the market.

Vanderbilt was constructive, a giant in energy and in stature. He left a fortune of over \$100,000,000, "the price paid by the public for some excellent railroads." Gould was "a timid little man who always took his pound of flesh." Men whom he had ruined were always trying to kill him, and when he passed away, leaving \$75,000,000 to his children, "the stocks of all his corporations rose in a rejoicing market." A community which loathed Gould adored Fisk, however, although he was a mountebank, "a destroyer of law and an apostle of fraud." The author says that posterity has remembered Vanderbilt and Gould because of the fortunes which they bequeathed, and has forgotten the bankrupt Drew and the spendthrift Fisk, "but in the brief day of his diamond-studded importance there was, perhaps, no man better known in America than Jim Fisk."

These biographical sketches of seven men of wealth who left lasting impressions upon American history are well written, diverting and instructive; the portraits are clearly drawn, and each is set in its appropriate historical background. The reader finally closes the book with regret that it is finished, realizing that he has just occupied a minute seat at a battle of Titans for the possession of a continent.

Samuel H. Wendell.

## A Bourbon Who Learned

Louis XVIII, by J. Lucas-Dubreton. Translated by P. H. Lyon. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$2.50.

WHATEVER may be said in derision of the extremes to which authors are going to satisfy the enormous demand for biographies, it is certain that the fashion affords us an introduction to many and various picturesque figures of the past who were till recently no more than names to most of us. It is said that when, after Napoleon's first downfall, Louis XVIII came to the throne, the solution of continuity between the old régime and the restoration was so yawning and gigantic that young people, who had been born and bred during the period of the Revolution and the Empire, inquired of their elders who the stout, elderly, good-natured Bourbon was: was he the father of the Duc d'Enghien or the son of Louis XVI? Many people today might ask the same question and would need to be told, like the youngsters of 1814, that Louis Stanislas Xavier—Louis XVIII—was the next younger brother of Louis XVI and had been, in the days before the Revolution, was turned adrift from country after country in which he sought shelter, maintained a pathetic little court at Verona till the Venetian Government, acting on the protests of the French Directory, packed him off, and at length found an asylum in England, where he remained until the downfall of Napoleon brought him, a middle-aged man, to the throne of France.

For more than 20 years he and his little band of loyal but perpetually squabbling and intriguing followers were adrift in Europe. He made majestically-worded overtures to Napoleon—"I need you and you need me," he told the conqueror—and received from the First Consul the advice to renounce his impossible claim upon the throne and to settle down into dignified and leisurely retirement. He issued proclamation after proclamation to Europe and begged money from every allied court on the continent, yet was often reduced to extreme shifts. Eyes dazzled by the Emperor's glory could not see this itinerant Bourbon; government agents and secret police were aware of his existence, and loyalists (such as those portrayed by Joseph Conrad in "Suspense") continued to pay him homage; but by most people he was neglected and forgotten. A romantic instance of this fact is cited by M. Lucas-Dubreton: as an emissary of Napoleon on the way to the Tsar noticed in a dreary, bleak and remote Russian town a group of men sitting in a café who spoke exquisite French and wore French decorations in their button-holes. Surprised, he inquired as to their identity and learned that they were courtiers of His Majesty, King Louis the Eighteenth.

Yet he was restored to his throne; and after a few difficult months, during which he attempted to balance between Bourbonists and Bonapartists, French conquerors and conquering allies, he quitted Paris again in a haste that was not quite seemly and resided in Belgium—Notre vieux père de Gand, the Parisians called him—during the famous Hundred Days. After Waterloo he re-entered Paris, if not exactly in triumph (for it was a delicate matter to celebrate a French defeat), at any rate with satisfaction. "To succeed Napoleon," he remarked, "was a fearful test for a feeble old man."

On the whole, he acquitted himself well, if not nobly. He rallied to his side the Imperialists. He found France prostrate and left her rich and powerful. The best measure of his ability is the contrast between him and his brother, who as Charles X succeeded him on the throne. Within three years the work of Louis XVIII was undone and Charles was sent scuttling out of the country during the Revolution of July. It has been said of the Bourbons that they can learn nothing and can forget nothing. Long years of adversity taught Louis XVIII about as much as any Bourbon ever learned.

This is the man about whom M. Lucas-Dubreton has written a very entertaining and informative book. Mr. Lyon has translated it crisply and idiomatically; but the proofs should have been carefully corrected, for there are deplorable errors in the French quotations.

S. C. C.

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## EDUCATIONAL

A World-Wide Company  
Take Their Way to School

IN THE early autumn, here in Italy, while the swallows are holding their last councils on the telegraph wires, twittering about their forthcoming flight southward, there is a twittering and bustling among all the children, a suppressed excitement, an eager anticipation which far outweighs any small regrets or apprehensions: it is, in fact, the beginning of the scholastic year, and all the world of small people is making its final preparations for going to school.

Of course, the big boys and girls, the elder students, are doing the same—doubtless doing it all the world over; but they are old hands at it by now; the novelty has worn off; they approach the great event with different feelings and with more sobriety. It is among the denizens of the elementary classes that there is the most stir, a stir which is felt in every home where it is to be found a little boy or girl due to attend the courses at the public schools.

About this season shop windows which have been displaying ice cream freezers and mincing machines and the like set aside all such things and are full of nothing but little luncheon baskets and aluminum cups and plates and screw-top sandwich boxes and the like, and small accessories for the daily lunch at school; and fathers and mothers and elder sisters are so busy buying these that one can hardly get inside the shops where they are for sale. Satchels, too, and bookbags and pencil boxes must be provided, and at home there are school smocks and aprons being stitched, while for little girls, black or dark blue for little boys, with their names embroidered handsomely across the front, so that the teacher may read off the names of Gino or Roberto or Rita as she goes.

## All the Little Joys of "First Day"

Then there is all the excitement of reassembling, up at the school, to have names inscribed and positions allotted, and the thrill of the first day—reunion with the class teacher, meetings with the companions of last year, new books, a clean new "pagella" which is to contain all the year's marks, and serve as a record of conduct, and punctuality, and the multiplication tables well studied, and all the rest of the duties of a good child in school.

On the first day, among the gay, assured, second and third-year children, experienced veterans of school life, there are the little new ones, entering the first class at six years old; little boys and girls who have been "going to school" for days about "going to school," about new overalls and lunch baskets and other high dignities; but who now, seized with timidity in this bustling active world of innumerable children and grown-ups, melt into tears and cling to their mothers, unwilling to take the plunge into this new experience all alone. Teachers, little friends and companions, parents, vie with one another in reassuring the small novices, who now march away to their respective classes, dripping tears on new pinafores, but tears which will be wiped away fast enough in the cheery atmosphere which the skilled teacher knows so well how to diffuse in classroom, and which will be forgotten in a stream of eager chatter, an outpouring of adventurous doings when, at the sound of the closing bell, mother or some other grown-up is found waiting at the door.

## Our Great Company

This morning the children were passing in hundreds to the big school on the hill top, at now for months they will pass daily. And the sight of these little thronging figures sets one thinking how great, how marvelously great is this movement; and, since fancy knows no limits but travels where it will, I travel in its company until I seem to see little children all the world over, one great company, separate and yet united, on their way to school.

By many ways they come, in many guises. Children of the great cities all the world over—London and Paris, Tokyo and New York, Melbourne and Madrid and a hundred more; in tramcars and in motorcars and on foot, there are little peasants trotting barefoot through the vineyards of Italy or the orange groves of Spain; there are the children of the great prairies and forests of Australia, of North and South America, of the sun-baked sands of Africa, the snow stretches of the northern lands. There are little pig-tailed Chinese poring over their complicated hieroglyphics, little Japanese and Indians and Egyptians and Turks. Red skins and brown skins and black skins and white; costumes of all kinds and colors from the cozy fur robe of the little Laplander to the scrap of bright-colored cotton the small native of Arabia or Algeria.

By all kinds of roads they come, in all kinds of ways. Sturdy colonial children, on ponies, through the bush or across the prairies; children who come by boat across the lakes or up the rivers, or on sleighs across the snows, or along quite grassy lands and through the meadows. In all languages they chatter as they go, these little Danes and Turks, Spaniards and Japanese, Chinese and Hindoos.

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Scots and Americans, English and Italians and Greeks and all the other representatives of all the nations of the earth. They form today's battalion of that great army which through the centuries has gone forward, even against its will, to combat ignorance, to attain, and then pass on, the light of learning; and so, as I watch the many little passing figures, I realize these children of our city, our nation, as but one tiny unit in the great movement, always going forward in some quarter of the globe all the 24 hours—millions of little people, of all races, on their way to school. D. N. L.

Twelve Guideposts  
for Parent Organizations

A code of ethics for parent-teacher associations has been recently compiled by Prof. H. C. Fryer, of the Kansas State Teachers' College. Among the 12 points included in Mr. Fryer's code are the following:

We will keep informed as to the needs of our school and will maintain a sympathetic attitude toward it.

We will ungrudgingly support our school to the fullest extent consistent with the financial ability of our community.

We will serve it faithfully whenever chosen to act in an official capacity.

We will do nothing for our children or ourselves contrary to the interests of the entire school.

We will frequently avail ourselves of the opportunity to visit the school and get first-hand information regarding the equipment, the teaching, and school activities of the children.

We will accept our share of responsibility of the home and school as partners in the rearing of children to manhood and womanhood.

Realizing the harm done to children through unwise criticism, we will discourage any fault-finding on their part and will ourselves refrain from adverse criticism of the teachers or the school in their presence.

We will provide home conditions favorable for study.

We will encourage a sympathetic and constructive attitude toward the school and its activities.

We will express our attitude in a practical way through membership and active service in the parent-teacher association.

City-Wide Co-operation  
of Parent-Teacher Groups

The parent-teacher associations of Milwaukee have formed a city council which is beginning with this school year its first term of service. The voting membership of the city



A Famous Tapestry Made Realistic by the Story Hours at the Metropolitan Museum.

council is composed of the president and three delegates from each association of the city which is in state and national membership. Yearly dues are one dollar per association and meetings will be held monthly from October through June.

The purpose of the council is to give opportunity to its constituent associations to compare methods, to receive suggestions and to unite upon lines of work that will make for better, and larger parent-teacher associations. Through members of the council advisory board, which is composed of representatives from several departments of activity, close contacts with these departments will be possible and more city-wide, concentrated effort and accomplishment can be expected.

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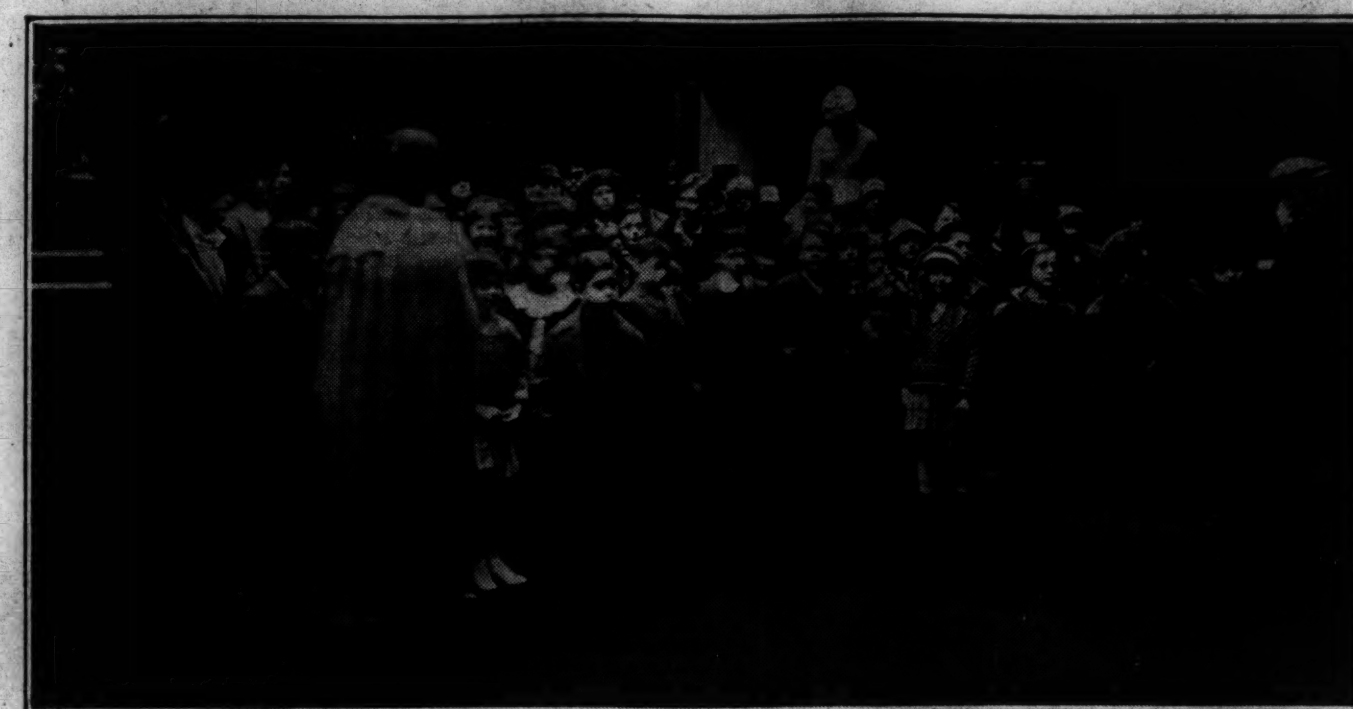
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A Story Hour Conducted by Miss Anna Curtis Chandler in One of the Galleries of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.

## Story Hours at the Museum

THE Chandler Story Hours for Boys and Girls, open every Saturday and Sunday afternoon at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, is for children of all nationalities from every part of the metropolis. In the museum's largest lecture hall, olive-skinned Rosario, in whose mellow Italian self dwells a secret hunger for beauty in art, sits beside a janitor's fair-haired Gretchen; stylish twins in periwinkle blue and with curious eyes for their more democratic companions, sit meekly on each side of their governess; Lena, in bright pink dress and bright blue sash, leads the Negro delegation; while Hebrews, Norwegians, Rumanians, Czechs, Slovaks and dignified "all-Americans" from almost every public school in the city, from the suburbs, from the Heights and from the Bowers, sprinkle themselves among the audience of over 500 at one sitting. They all come, attracted by a child's natural fondness for a rousing good story, told only as the artist-lecturer, Miss Anna Curtis Chandler, in colorful costume and setting, aided by stereoscopic slides, can tell it.

This year, besides directing the children, after the story hours, to those galleries in the museum containing exhibits which illustrate the stories, Miss Chandler will "act out" the story against a real stage setting of exhibits from the galleries. So as she tells of the domestic-loving Thomas Jefferson, she will tiptoe over to a baby cradle on the stage and rock it as many a colonial mother has rocked it; or perhaps she

Chandler believes, if these elements can be worked up into a vivid, dramatic story that will deal with the architecture, paintings, miniatures, arms and armor, tapestries, etc., of certain periods, then a child's fugitive imagination is caught and held. The



Miss Anna Curtis Chandler in a Medieval Costume, Swayed in Pan and Ink While She Was in Action Before One of Her Story Hour Groups.

story teller stirs that imagination by linking the story with school subjects.

The controlling purpose of the story hours is to correlate art and school work, to make art the classic spouse, so to speak, of geography, science, English, history, drawing, etc., by studying it through the magic mirror of a fairy tale as it reflects these subjects. The River Nile may be only a jagged, black line in the geography book, but in its story of the boy Tut-ankh-Amen, playing marbles with precious stones in a grand Egyptian palace, the river becomes an enchanted stream and suddenly absorbing to the child when the story, "When Tut-ankh-Amen Was a Boy in Egypt," also introduces the architecture, paintings, miniatures and musical instruments, characteristic of the period. Again, while the handbook of English composition may touch on the mythical Arthur and his Round Table, the story hour vivifies that chivalrous gentleman by placing him against a background of the combining art of those heroic times by such a story as "The Man Who Brought to Life King Arthur's Court."

Just eight years ago Miss Chandler collected an eager little crew of children about her skirts and conducted the first story hour. Today an average of 1500 children attend over the week-end. Miss Chandler has developed certain theories in regard to serving art to the child, certain methods by which she believes the child can best be taught to appreciate beauty in art.

"Art is the universal language," says Miss Chandler. "It is a common bond between nationalities. A thing of beauty is not only a joy forever but a joy for everybody. All kinds of children, whether artistically inclined or not, can be taught to appreciate beauty if they are given the right attitude when they are young. All educational work begins with the young child, and learning art is."

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In what ways would the saving of \$2,000,000,000 a year declared possible by use of improved furnace methods now known help the problem of overproduction? What would you call "overproduction" and what are its disadvantages to the community as a whole?

Twelve or more copies of the Friday issue of the Christian Science Monitor, which carries the weekly question box, may be ordered for clubs, schools, and other discussion groups—sent to one address at the rate of three cents a copy.

See The Christian Science Monitor of Oct. 26, 27, 28, 29 and 31

merely an education in the beautiful.

The tiny tot who must be brought by big sister to the story hours may not get much "story" but she will get an intimacy with color and form and line. She will grow to know, for instance, that Michelangelo is associated with big noses or that Japanese artists like trees and sky and flowers.

Emphasis on the Artistic

In telling the stories Miss Chandler does not sugarcoat art, she does not stoop to her child audience but rather invites it to climb up to her. Although the stories have beautiful princesses trailing through them and bold robbers sailing forth into black forests, the artistic slant is never sacrificed for the dramatic. Miss Chandler has traveled extensively throughout Europe in quest of legend, romance, fable and historic anecdotes to give filling to her stories; but the container is always some work of art, some tapestry or painting or bit of sculpture. She has written in old libraries and museums and under the arches of grim abbeys and castles and within smell of the incense issuing from some centuries old cathedral, to stage her stories with historic realism.

Correctness of detail is another commandment in teaching children to appreciate art. Listen to knots of children discussing the story after the hour and hear them toss such difficult names as Odysseus and Giotto and Rosellino as if they were names of playmates. Miss Chandler pronounces names of artists and places correctly, emphatically and repeatedly in the story. She presents the plot in truthful conclusions. Her costumes are exact reproductions of those worn during the period of the story. Many are copied

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String a long wire or rope across the front of the room and let paper airplanes be planned to it to give the effect of airplanes in flight. With perhaps the last paper edition of our young hero's pictures placed in the center, you will find that some very practical and interesting facts can be worked out.

You can have a field where other airplanes can be better seen and handled by putting a piece of paper across your sand table or by using it as it is with sand or sawdust.

One boy will tell you with his map before you why "Lindy" could make the trip faster going over than he could coming back—thus bringing into study some facts about ocean currents, winds, etc., that might not be nearly so interesting taught in the old formal way. Another child may not have been particularly interested before in finding New York and Paris on the map as to their relative latitude and longitude. These, to say nothing of the things learned about propellers, size of wings, tailpost and all the other interesting parts of an airplane!

M. D.

from dolls in the museum. Last year she went hunting up and down Holland for a special kind of Dutch cap. She finally secured one in a tiny "specialty" shop. For her Chinese tales she dons a gorgeously colored mandarin coat, sold to her by a Chinese missionary.

To destroy the popular notion, among adults as well as children, that art has to do only with paintings and sculpture, Miss Chandler introduces many stories that tell the artistic tale of pottery, fabrics, armor, furniture, musical instruments and silver. One small boy at a story hour on Paul Revere actually gasped out loud in surprise when he discovered that his magnificent hero was also a plain, hard-working silversmith.

Miss Chandler has come to the conclusion that boys and girls may learn beauty in art not only by sitting and listening at the festive board but by partaking of the sweets. Realizing that all children are inherently dramatic she frequently allows a group to aid her in "acting out" a story. For example, as she tells the story of "How the Famous Blue Boy Came into Being," five or six in costume play "artistic statues," holding attitudes in some famous pictures by Gainsborough. So with a celebrated tapestry or collection of statuary. This dramatization of art is really a memory test because the children must strike the poses from memory of the pieces in the galleries. At the end of the year the children take part in a play taken from the story hours.

The "Museum Games" is an art served in still more vigorous fashion. In the "Treasure Hunt," the voyagers go to Sweden or France or Spain by way of the galleries and within a marked time return with as many "treasures" or names of exhibits as they can find. Another game consists in sending the children off to choose favorite tapestries, or statuary or paintings and demanding one good reason for the choice.

500 Children Quiet

One wonders how Miss Chandler keeps 500 healthy youngsters so quiet for one solid hour. Again art serves. The monitor system maintains order in the aisles. The monitors are titled ladies and gentlemen—pages, squires and knights—so to speak, for attendance and good conduct. Thus a chivalrous, medieval atmosphere prevails throughout the hours.

Adjustment classes, so-called sub-normal groups, also attend the Story Hour, as do many others on crutches and in wheel chairs, proof that all children love a good story, especially when told by the vivacious Miss Chandler.

School officials are enthusiastic about the Chandler Story Hours. They are advising teachers to bring the heroes and heroines of historic times to more systematic attention of boys and girls of today, to stir devotion to ideals. The story hours run along just these lines with a royal garnishing of art.

Some of the stories on this season's program are: "How Lady Marian Met the Earl of Huntingdon," "What Happened When the Clock Struck Twelve," "On Board the Mayflower, 1620," "A Banquet in Marco Polo's Palace."

## SCHOOLS—United States

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## THE HOME FORUM

The City of Contrasts

## Modern Danish Literature

IN THE literature of Denmark one can trace two distinct streams, each with its peculiar characteristics and tendencies, the one a classic, clear, pagan tendency, and the other a Gothic, striving literature of ideas, which one might well call religious in trend.

While Oehlenschläger, who is generally regarded as the builder of the national literature, is the typical representative of the classic school, his immediate predecessor, Ewald, is the greatest leader of the opposing school. Both these great figures lived about the year 1800, and in spite of the many prominent adherents of both schools during the past century, the discussion has not materially altered in form since then. The "striving" and "classic" perception of human life has had a representative of world-wide fame in Hans Christian Andersen, and it is one of his disciples, Y. P. Jacobsen, who at the present day stands as the great representative of the classic school, and whose views of that school, and on the opposite side stands the champion of the Oehlenschläger tradition, Johannes V. Jensen. So this little country of Denmark, with only just over three millions of inhabitants, has in the course of a generation been able to produce two truly great writers, great not only by their own national standards, but in the eyes of Europe.

In the wider sphere of letters the relationship between Flaubert, Jacobson and Turgenev is distinctly noticeable. Johannes V. Jensen was influenced by Walt Whitman in his youth, and this impulse has marked his work for all time.

When we proceed to glance at the writers whose work is now being done, the picture immediately changes, and instead of clear lines we have complexity, and almost confusion, from which, however, a small group of figures stand out like rocky islets from a restless sea.

First of all it strikes an observer that Denmark has once again her own Homer. Several of her "Ingens" were produced at the Danish National Theatre at Copenhagen, but with scenic effects which only to a limited degree carried out the modern atmosphere of the play. The effects in the play are exceedingly violent, and

mark a conscious and salutary reaction from the drawing-room and conversation scenes of Ibsen. There is a degree of deep pathos which is completely divorced from declamatory effect, and which seems to me to bear a compelling resemblance to the sincerity of certain scenes from Marlowe.

Even Clausen, though young, is undoubtedly a dramatist of very considerable gifts, who handles the two-edged sword of satire with masterly talent, and carries on the good Danish tradition, established by Ludvig Holberg, in a series of comedies which find their subjects among the professional classes and the "intelligent" and "sensitive" perception of human life has had a representative of world-wide fame in Hans Christian Andersen, and it is one of his disciples, Y. P. Jacobsen, who at the present day stands as the great representative of the classic school, and whose views of that school, and on the opposite side stands the champion of the Oehlenschläger tradition, Johannes V. Jensen. So this little country of Denmark, with only just over three millions of inhabitants, has in the course of a generation been able to produce two truly great writers, great not only by their own national standards, but in the eyes of Europe.

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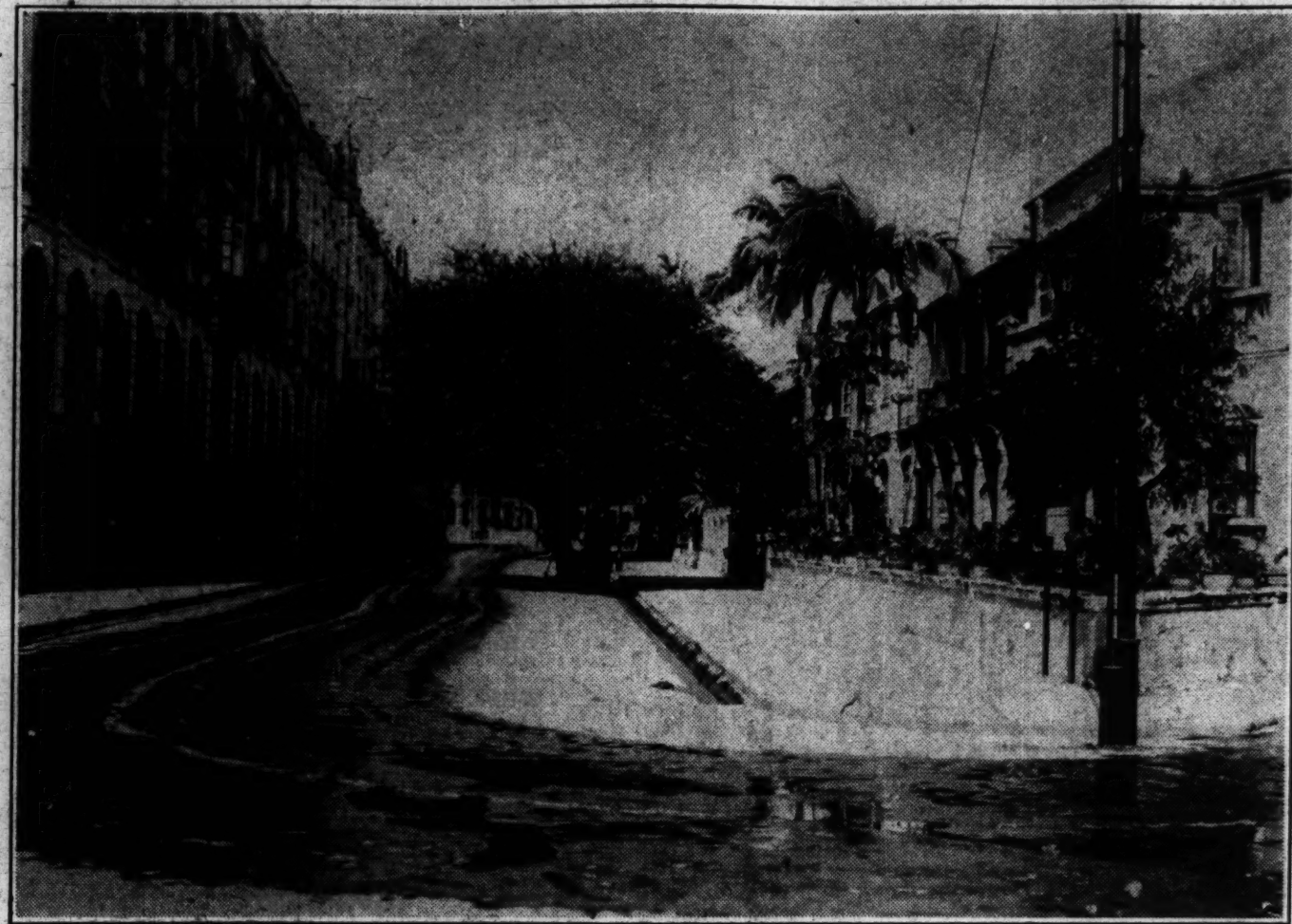
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Street in Hong Kong.

## The Lost Isle

"Some unsuspected fate in far-off seas."

—Browning.

In a region of rare serenity it lay—a blue stud on a silver shield aloof from other lands—unmapped, untarnished, pure, gleaming in the dawn of exultant day.

Emblem of perfection, its charms were imperative, partly because of remoteness from the taint of man-trodden land, mainly because, by right of discovery, it was joyfully mine. Could anything be more desirable than such a blending of jungle-clad mountains, verdurous hills, sheltered valleys, orange-white beaches, with the shadows of white headlands staining the sea purple?

An all-comprehending glance revealed the Isle in the shape of a five-rayed star, each ray irregularly serrated. Here was promise of many a landlocked cove to which the breathings of the sea would be foreign. Unsailed streams wound among the foothills of the central mountain, whence a spire of rose-red porphyry shot into the luminous sky from unbroken jungle, the surfaces of which were soft and brilliant as spongy moss.

Some of the valleys sloped in succession ever-green, flower-bedecked glades, with great trees and blossoming shrubs in scattered clumps and patches, among which sinuous ribbons of jungle denoted the courses of deep-hidden streams. Others were merely precipitous depressions in the unbroken mass of foliage, variegated with ashy palms so slender and great trees with branches pendulous over unbroken placidity, and there, on a knoll, stood a palm, rigid and straight as a column, crowned with shimmering fronds which shielded masses of nuts, brown and green, and great sprays of star-colored inflorescence. More palms beyond thick-set; and beyond again an avenue in perfect alignment, each tree perfect in stately form, with one blotch of glorious purple—as high and compact as a church—looming block the dimly-lit distance.

The boat drifted to the landing never touched by foot of man. Lost in admiration of the imposing and manifold perfections of the Isle, eager to wander at will among those enticing glades, and to make festival with their genial gods, I stepped out—and into nothingness!

Can it be that never again shall be discovered in the Land of Dreams the Lost Isle?—E. J. BANFIELD, in "Tropic Days."

Water-dripping moss padded the intellect of grottoes, before which danced translucent ferns of delicate form, yet so rich and intense with life that crozier-tipped fronds took the hue of flowers—coral-red, golden-bronze, and yellow; while golden dust clung to hairy undersides like pollen to the thighs of fire-returning bees. Deep in perpetual shadow lived a shy plant with heart-shaped leaves, so succulent and distended as to resemble green capsules, and in association with each leaf was a single semi-transparent fruit, pink with a central glow like the fire of opal, but so frail that upon touch it resolved into dewdrop which glistened, trembled, and was gone in a moment.

Birds of painted plumage and loud and sonorous note sang and fluttered among the flowers and fruit with no ill thing to disturb them, no dissonance to compel them to silence and fear.

Whithersoever I gazed, the lone and lovely Isle denoted a paradise of unkempt vegetation, unfearing birds. No stump was there to betray the passing of the devastating axe. No footprint except that of birds—eratic, rectangular, scribbling—denoted the sand. No human being had ever visited those groves perfumed by or-

chids, gauzy as the wings of the butterflies which poised over them and slipped the nectar stored in their slender throats.

Each bay and inlet and cove differed in delightfulness. . . . Many of the subaqueous plants expanded and retracted their blossoms harmoniously, as if to the strains of music audible only to the mute denizens of the sea—a measured, waving dance, fantastic and wondrously beautiful. Crystalline streamers manifested the detail of the next, the portals of which were coral, dyed extravagantly and variously according to the secret of the sea, with its inexhaustible chemicals. Fish in unimaginable shapes, fantastic hues, and sea-things harmless and educative to the sight, roamed the coral gardens, retiring at will into sapphire-blue caverns or flashing in the clearness with lightning speed and scarce visible effort. Cream and yellow, old gold, blue, pink and lavender, the corals flourished in myriad shapes. Anemones, large as plates, royal blue and greyish-green, and each bristling with thousands of independent activities, embossed snow-white blocks.

Opening out into an oval basin, the inlet was again constricted, the bottle-neck entrance to a perfect haven being guarded by huge masses of limestone, weathered grotesquely, from the crevices of which sprays of peach-colored orchids quivered, while the flora of land and sea commingled on the lustrous surface. Beyond again, the inlet wound round the base of a cliff vocal with the fugue of birds which flew from flowery parapet to flowery parapet.

Gradually the cliffs retreated, leaving fair banks adorned with shrubs and great trees with branches pendulous over unbroken placidity, and there, on a knoll, stood a palm, rigid and straight as a column, crowned with shimmering fronds which shielded masses of nuts, brown and green, and great sprays of star-colored inflorescence. More palms beyond thick-set; and beyond again an avenue in perfect alignment, each tree perfect in stately form, with one blotch of glorious purple—as high and compact as a church—looming block the dimly-lit distance.

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Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicata in inglese su questa pagina.

MOLTO è stato scritto e pubblicato sulla vanità nella Bibbia e in altri libri; essa è tuttavia poco compresa e siamo lungi dal trattarla in modo adeguato. Nel Salmo 146, Salomone la usa nel Proverbo 16, e nell'Ecclesiaste più che due volte tanto, e la vanità è sempre considerata quale un errore, uno sbaglio, una fase nella credenza umana da essere condannata, e tras








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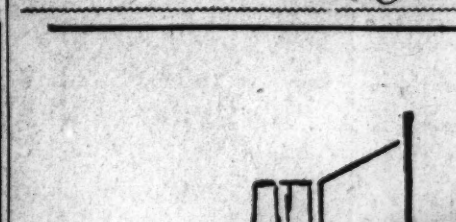
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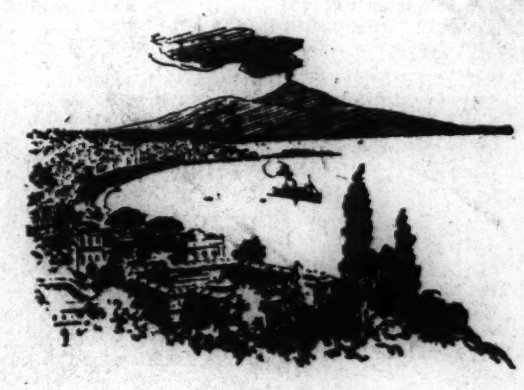
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## EDITORIALS

### Utilizing Flood Control

ONLY absolute mastery of the Mississippi will satisfy Herbert Hoover. Not only flood prevention, but the early development of the giant river system into an effective, economical transportation unit is the picture he paints in his phrase "complete control of the Mississippi" as elucidated in an interview in the November Magazine of Business. It is no merely defensive program that Mr. Hoover outlines, but such an active, thoroughgoing dominion as will harness the unruly stream to serve the nation's welfare.

The Secretary of Commerce comes out four-square for final solution of the flood problem as an immediate national obligation, and he expects the work to be done without endangering the Administration's program of tax reduction. Flood protection he puts first, but control of the vast river is not merely "a job of building levees" as he views it. The United States needs also to think of the Mississippi as "a great, potential agency for economical transportation."

The necessity for this he emphasizes in a novel way. Increases in rail as compared with boat rates since the war have, for instance, raised Chicago's handicap in the markets of the Atlantic seashore and of the world—where farm prices are largely determined—by \$5.94, or as Mr. Hoover puts it, have moved Chicago \$5.94 farther inland. Moreover, with railway traffic tripling in the last twenty-five years and expected to double in the next quarter century, supplementary carriers must be developed, it is pointed out.

Many inland waterways which were not profitable before the rise in rail costs can now be made to pay, it is declared. Marked advances in barge designing and channel engineering also help to open the way to a revolution in inland transport, the Secretary of Commerce believes. He envisages steel barges carrying 500 to 2000 tons of bulk goods, operated in trains and distributed like freight cars.

The United States has been working for years on disconnected segments of a Mississippi waterway. "But," says Mr. Hoover, "here is a new picture: A 9000-mile waterway traversing twenty states, forming two great trade routes: One of them an east-and-west waterway half across the continent—Pittsburgh to Kansas City, along the Allegheny, the Ohio, the Missouri, and the Mississippi Rivers. The other a great north-and-south waterway across the whole nation, reaching up the Mississippi from the Gulf, dividing into two great branches—one to Chicago and from there by the Lakes to Duluth, the other through the upper Mississippi to the Twin Cities. Other great arms extending up the Missouri, the Tennessee, the Cumberland and the Arkansas."

Two-thirds of this vast network of water routes stands complete, it is estimated, but remains of little service because disconnected. "Something like \$120,000,000, spread over six years," will finish it, the engineers report. This would be in addition to the \$250,000,000 declared necessary merely to insure flood prevention on the Mississippi, but it would convert that mighty system from a national liability into a national asset.

### Higher Idealism for China

THE trail of China's civil war has dragged a restless length across so many uncertain months that the western world has changed somewhat its earlier attitude toward it. It is as convinced as ever of the large importance of the movement, but its primary attention has shifted, in a degree, from the chances of ultimate success of the various confusedly named leaders to matters which affect Occidental interests both now and in whatever future is to see the struggle determined. Not the least of such concerns has to do with what lies ahead for mission work in the great Chinese Republic. Nearly 10,000 individuals from Europe and the Americas were devoting their lives to this activity, and the aggregate value of the properties involved ran to something like \$80,000,000. With the spread of disorder, practically all these laborers were forced from their posts, and the material loss already has been considerable, with the end not yet. What final disposition of the whole unsettled situation can be made is a difficult question to answer, albeit some reasonably assured solution must be won.

Much has been spoken and written of this by men and women who should be authoritatively informed, but yet whose opinions vary as the poles. The pessimist is persuaded that China is through with orthodox Christianity for an indefinite number of years, and yet Dr. Lew, talking to this text in London the other day, declared: "Christianity is going to be the most potent factor in the building of China's new nationhood." If every shade of conviction shows between these extremes, the more optimistic note is the one oftenest sounded. For example: Dr. Harold Balne, of the Tsingtau University, with a score of years' experience there, said recently that the "church is winning in China. A purer Christianity will emerge from the militarism on the one hand and the communism on the other." Again, in an interview granted this paper, Dr. Henry Hodgkin, president of the National Christian Council of China, summed up his opinion regarding the mission outlook with: "All talk of the collapse of Christianity in China or of the impossibility of carrying on further missionary labor is utterly baseless. The native Christian church is facing a delicate state of affairs with noteworthy courage and steadfastness."

Four interestingly different suggestions have been made in the course of this discussion. One, more than once emphasized, has been that, from this time forth, the effort of the orthodox Christian churches throughout the whole Orient will succeed, fundamentally, only as it is held apart from political activities. The Chinese, we are told, have been unfavorably impressed by what appears to them an alliance between much that has become known to them as Christianity and "Western imperialism." What, then, has shown itself as an anti-Christian movement is, at bottom, a clear call

to the missions to disentangle themselves from all political complications. The argument runs that the sole practical way to overcome this conviction (which criss-crosses all the Far East) is to substitute disinterested service for proselytizing, to seek to supplement and not to supplant, to be concerned more with morals than dogma. After all, this is only another way of putting the conclusion reached in this regard at the Institute of Pacific Relations forum at Honolulu, which was: "A new and a better type of missionary is needed in the Orient if Christianity is to progress there." And in those same July debates the suggestion was made that a half of the present missionary funds be used to send natives of the East to America and Europe, in place of assigning workers to go to them, that Oriental people might thus compare religions and cultures.

The last of the more or less specific ideas put forward was voiced not long ago by T. Z. Koo, General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in China. Speaking in New York he declared that the "new mission work, whether or not called by the name, must consist in trying to bring together Eastern and Western concepts of right living; it must cease to try to impose either upon the other."

In these dicta, surely, are unmistakable way-marks pointing to a better road than (quite obviously) has yet been followed. Nor is it difficult to recognize the groundwork of the plan now to be carried through. A fundamental object of all religion should be: the promotion of general human welfare, the spread of unselfish living, the extension of peace, and a deepening of the sense of love. Loyal co-operation in such service is the wholly worthy aim to be sought—or should it be called the "holy worthy" aim?

### M. Millerand Again a Senator

THE election of Alexandre Millerand as a Senator from the Department of the Orne marks the return to public activity of one of the most eminent of French politicians. Since the armistice, M. Millerand has had a somewhat checkered political career. He was Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary under the President of the Republic, M. Deschanel, whom he succeeded in the Elysée. As President of the Republic, M. Millerand attempted to belie the familiar description of the titular executive as "a mute idol in a pagoda," as "a machine to parade and sign." He had announced publicly a different conception of the presidential office, and, until the accession of M. Poincaré to the Premiership in January, 1922, M. Millerand seemed to exert considerable influence on his ministers. He was, for example, very largely responsible for the recall of M. Briand from the Cannes Conference in January, 1922, and for his resignation.

Until the elections of May, 1924, M. Millerand's idea of the French Presidency was not seriously challenged. During the electoral campaign, however, it seemed that, for the first time since the days of Marshal MacMahon, a President was playing a public and even stellar rôle in the political drama. He openly favored the Bloc National. He hinted at his own resignation if the country decided in favor of the Cartel des Gauches. This is what the country did, and the cartel leaders, headed by M. Herriot, refused to accept the seals of office from M. Millerand. It was in a sense a strike of ministers against the President of the Republic. The action was unknown to the French Constitution, but "unconstitutionality" could not be convincingly alleged when it was an answer to the President's own "unconstitutional" actions. M. Herriot was victorious, and M. Millerand resigned as President of the Republic.

He remained as a private citizen for little more than a year. He was returned at a by-election from the Department of the Seine to the Senate. In the regular elections of last January, however, he was defeated, because, in part, of the grudge that radical leaders still bore him. Memories of his activities before and during the elections of 1924 were still vivid enough to contribute to his defeat. Now, at another by-election, he goes to the Senate from the Department of the Orne, one of the most conservative in France.

Political significance will be said to attach to his election, but its importance can easily be overestimated. The Orne was sure to be represented by a Conservative, by a Senator completely opposed to the former cartel. The indirect suffrage for the Senate—the electoral colleges being composed of the departmental and district councilors, the deputies from the department, and delegates from the municipal councils—is so removed from popular influences that few if any lessons can be read from particular choices. In speeches during the past month M. Millerand has argued the correctness of his attitude in 1924, but such speeches changed no votes.

The more interesting aspect of M. Millerand's election is the evidence that eminent Frenchmen can disregard the arrows of outrageous fortune and can remain publicly active. In England, the nonconnection by residence of representatives with their constituencies, and the House of Lords afford opportunities for the continuous utilization of available talent. In the United States, except rarely, defeats are synonymous with retirement, at least for some time. The American system is less flexible and attaches importance to the tie of residence. The candidates defeated in the last three presidential elections, Messrs. Hughes, Cox, and Davis—have not held any other elective office. The French and English systems are not without their advantages.

### Motor Transport and the Railroads

AS SUDDENLY as it arose, seemingly, has the railroad outcry against motorbuses and trucks declined in volume, for upon second thought, augmented by carefully compiled statistics, the railroads have come to the conclusion that the growth of motor transport is not going to cause any great cessation of rail traffic excepting in the case of isolated branch lines.

Not more than two years ago, the public press was filled with the laments of railroad officers who regarded the motor truck or bus as an interloper, which, without regulation, with-

out payment of taxes or charges for the upkeep of the right of way that it used, was appropriating the railroad traffic at such an alarming rate that stringent forms of regulation were advocated. It need not be added that the motor-car is continuing to take a large, and probably growing, volume of rail traffic, both passenger and freight, but such a loss, it is now recognized, is fully compensated for in the rail transportation of motor vehicles from manufacturer to distributor, as well as in the haulage of materials and supplies entering into their construction.

Now comes Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in an address in Chicago, in which he asserts after careful computations that the steam railroads are handling approximately 90.5 per cent of the total freight traffic of the Nation, with trucks carrying 3.7 per cent and inland waterways, the remainder. He eliminated the airplane for the present as a serious competitor, although admitting its future possibilities as an agency of transport.

In a passenger-carrying sense, Mr. Willard stated that the railroads provided 88 per cent of the total common carrier service, leaving approximately 12 per cent to be handled by motorcoaches. Inasmuch as no possible figures for the volume of passengers carried in private cars were available, these were left out of the computation, although it is generally known that the private automobile is to a large extent responsible for the 25 per cent decrease in passenger business of American railways since 1920, and has reduced the short-haul travel almost to the vanishing point.

The fact still remains that every automobile sold constitutes an increase in rail traffic both ways and that the movement of fuel and parts for motorcars contributes further to the railroad tonnage. The logical view expressed by Mr. Willard that the Nation is still growing and demanding improved facilities indicates that the motor "menace" has its compensating factors, and that the railroads need have little apprehension that what is lost to the highway will not, in some manner, be returned to them in added traffic attendant to the increase in automotive traffic.

### The Perennial Peddler

FAIR back in the history of man, as a trading creature, is the appearance of the pack bearer, carrying his stock of small wares to remote hamlets in search of possible purchasers. Often the articles carried were in the nature of primitive luxuries: ornaments, sweetmeats, or fancy attire. Down through the ages the itinerant merchant has persisted, and at times in newly settled countries, lacking good roads or convenient transportation facilities, has been an important factor in supplying the needs of the rural populations. It is within the memory of a large percentage of Americans brought up in suburban areas how the visits of the peddler of tin kitchenware were looked forward to by the farm wife, desirous of exchanging surplus butter and eggs for needed household utensils.

The activities of the peddler of a century ago are delightfully described in the book that has been held to be the origin of a certain type of American humor (albeit it was written by a Canadian), "Sam Slick," by Judge Halliburton. In the story of the ingenious Sam blarneying his way through the farming districts, selling his Yankee clocks at a handsome profit, is found much of shrewd comment upon the social and political activities of the times.

With the gradual aggregation of the American people into villages, towns and cities, and the rapid extension of retail shops selling every possible variety of merchandise, it might have been expected that the peddler's vocation would be gone. Yet despite the multitude of urban shopkeepers, and the enormous retail business built up in the rural regions by the great "mail order" houses, there are still many thousands of peddlers who succeed in making at least a living.

Nor is the peddler to be found chiefly in the rural communities. In the greatest American cities the wagon of the seller of fruits and vegetables still goes its rounds; the bells of apartment houses sound the coming of a dealer who claims to have some special bargains in Irish linen or Armenian wares to offer; while in the city areas inhabited chiefly by foreign populations the pushcart market displays a bewildering variety of merchandise, ranging from bananas to baskets, and from buttons to boots. The evolution of the great department bazaars, with the highly specialized shops that line the streets and avenues, has not yet succeeded in driving out of business the primitive type of merchant.

### Editorial Notes

There seems to be no doubt whatever that the custom of asking and giving "lifts" along the highways is inadvisable. The American Automobile Association has taken up the question again and is urging speedy abandonment of the practice as a safety precaution. Oftentimes traffic is obstructed by crowds of children swarming into the roadways and asking for rides, thereby endangering not only themselves but others as well. Parents and teachers are asked to co-operate in putting an end to a practice that cannot be defended from any standpoint.

One city in the western section of the United States is fining errant motorists by mail and allowing them to remit by return mail. Here's a chance for some alert eastern city to go one better and permit offenders to establish a charge account at the nearest police station.

News that continued growth of American trade in the Far East may be expected, and that the door in the Orient is open, brings up the fact that with doors opening inward, it takes, push to get in, not pull.

Instantaneous telegraphy, pointed out as a possibility of the future, may make actual the figurative phrase, "It came to me in a flash."

The national political platform which has a wet plank in it is going to prove too slippery for general satisfaction.

### Needs of the Consular Service

THE foreign service officer of the United States, in either of the now interchangeable branches, is, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, a good and loyal soldier of his country. That loyalty is tested in many ways, sometimes quite severely as is that of an actual soldier. Most foreign service officials realize, too, that theirs being a public service must to some extent be rewarded by the consciousness that a public duty is being performed.

That is to say, it is not to be expected by anyone that labor in the service of one's country will be remunerated to the degree that it would be for a private corporation, granting the same qualifications and the same character of endeavor. There can be no argument about that, now or at any time; the man who works for his country must find some, at least, of his reward in that very fact.

But this has been stressed too much in the past; and it seems like asking a good deal when on the ground of "patriotism" a \$15,000 man is expected to work twice as hard for \$5000 as he would if he were in the service of some great private enterprise paying the former figure. Moreover, the cost of existence in all foreign countries has mounted very rapidly during the past decade, as every traveler knows.

In more than one country it is practically the same as in the United States; and as to rental expenses, everyone knows that, whether in Paris or Buenos Aires or Sidney, the cost of a house goes up with a leap as soon as an American foreign official looks with favor upon it. Thus the necessity for the rental allowance in the foreign service, except in the few cases where the Government owns its representatives' residence, as in Shanghai.

Much more could be offered by way of testimony to the need of an allowance schedule. But there are several other things that require consideration, from the viewpoint of the officials of the consular branch of the foreign service.

We have seen that one of the great needs which the Rogers Act undertook to meet was that of a pension, or "retirement," fund. This is provided by a contribution of 5 per cent of the "base" salary of all foreign service officers eligible to retirement. When any officer shall have reached the age of sixty-five, after at least fifteen years of service, he shall be retired, though upon application the limit may be extended to seventy years.

Upon his retirement the annuity which he receives is based upon his average "base" salary, that is to say, the average of the various salaries he has received during his years of service. This basis of computation is held by the foreign service officers generally to have been a mistake, and to work unfairly in respect of many retiring consuls. The opinion is that the retirement annuity should be based, as is the case with corporations, upon the salary received at retirement.

It is also felt that, having most certainly earned his retirement annuity, none of that amount should be taken from the retired official who accepts a position in private life paying a greater emolument than the annuity. The annuity, in other words, really represents the savings of the official, since it is improbable that he has been able, with his small income, to lay by a very considerable amount. Therefore, holds the service, there should be no "strings" attached to that annuity.

There are other points in connection with the retirement provision of the Rogers Act which are not altogether satisfactory to the officers "in the field," and a consultation of them generally in respect of this very important part of the measure would soon establish the need for such

alterations as could very readily be made, and determine to everyone's satisfaction the nature of those alterations. Moreover, one finds that the men in the consular branch of the foreign service would appreciate it if more effort were made by the State Department to ascertain the nature of their wishes, not only in the matter of any changes in or supplements to the Rogers Law, but also in all the matters pertaining to the conduct of the foreign service. To feel that one has a personal part in shaping the policy of a great institution for which one labors is most certainly to strengthen one's loyalty and to enhance one's zeal.

The duties of a consular officer are many and varied. But the chief reason for his presence in a foreign land, indeed the chief reason for the existence of such a thing as a consulate, is the hope of stimulating trade between the country the consul represents and the country of his post.

Well and effectively has the American consul attacked this problem during the past twenty years, and especially during the past ten, as every American business man having interests abroad appreciates. He has done it, moreover, in connection with a score more or less—rather more—of other labors, of labors so many and varied as to bewilder the visitor who is unfamiliar with the work of a consulate and its burden of responsibilities.

But it is the "trade work" which is really the most important, and it is in the opening up of new trade and commercial opportunities for America that the consul takes the greatest pride, most truly justifies his presence abroad and wins the highest commendation of his superiors. That being the case, he feels that the initiative in such work should be left to him, and that trust be invested in him that it will be properly performed. It is especially irksome to the average consul that this is not the case at present, and that his trade work is being virtually duplicated by commercial attaches and "trade commissioners" in most important cities.

Now the trade commissioner is usually a much higher paid representative of his government than is the consul; for the limitations which have to be observed in respect of the consular service do not maintain in the Department of Commerce. The trade commissioner is better remunerated, yet in his gathering of information he has largely to depend on the consulates in the country where he is working.

The consular officers live there; they are familiar with the economic situation; they have probably already gathered, at considerable effort, all the information which the trade commissioner requires. Yet it must be turned over to him, and he probably gets a good deal more credit for it—and certainly more pay for less labor—than any official of the consulate. Yet it is practically a duplication of the work and the reports of the consul, whose "native clerks," at salaries in no case exceeding \$1000 a year because of the statutory limitation, have done a good deal of the labor of gathering and compiling the facts and figures.

The consuls feel that to their offices and not elsewhere belongs the credit of this work. The matter is one concerning which there is a good deal of discussion just now, and the coming Congress is almost certain to be asked to consider it.

On the whole the impression of a world traveler is that America's foreign service, as at present constituted and functioning, is in a high degree a credit to the country. Yet were it wholly satisfied with conditions it would become even more so; and that satisfaction can easily be obtained. The character of the personnel is higher than it has ever been, and there is not the slightest doubt of its zeal. M. T. G.

### Mirror of the World's Opinion

#### "Anxious for the Morrow"

THE scientists are giving support to the admonition of the Sermon on the Mount to mortals against being overanxious for the morrow. They, too, offer assurance that "the morrow will take thought for the things of itself." Is there anxiety lest the sun burn itself out in a few million years and grow cold? A French scientist rises to dispel this anxiety by informing us authoritatively that it will continue to give the earth its light and heat for 150,000,000 years. This contingency is so remote as not to divert thought from the sufficient evil which the present brings in remembered losses and bothersome debts. Is there Malhusian despair over the incalculable growth of populations in static national boundaries, over the problem as to how these increasing multitudes are to be fed and as to where they are to be clothed? The chemist promptly promises more abundant crops from soils artificially enriched and even warmed, and supplements these with synthetic foods. Is there fear lest the oil supply will not be continuously replenished, like that in the ancient widow's cruse, but will some early day be exhausted and man's mobility restricted? Again the resourceful chemist has his substitutes ready or in prospect.

But if worse comes to worst, if, though the sun should not grow cold, as the Bedouin dreamed, or the stars not grow so old as to be dimmed of sight, the beds of coal should be emptied of their stores gathered through the ages, still man would not need to be anxious for the remote morrow, for, as was announced at the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science by an experienced engineer, the earth has a subcellular furnace whose heat is 30,000,000 times greater than that of the entire available coal supply.—New York Times.

#### Capitalist Russia

IT IS evident that the country has moved very far since the heroic days when money, banks and commerce were suppressed, and when every privately owned shop or farm was considered as a crime against Communism. But it is even worse than that, that appears today that he is able to succeed in Russia, and to acquire power, it is necessary before everything to have money. At the last elections to the rural Soviets, out of 830,000 elected, 750,000 delegates did not belong to the Communist Party. Three-fourths of the presidents of the rural Soviets were kulaks, or rich peasants, who have given up manual labor themselves and are content to make others work for them.—Paris Matin.

#### The Plan and the Planner

THE more science looks into the universe, the more magnificent does the plan appear. Reducing the universe to the simplicity of the electron makes it still more marvelous. How such a Plan without a Planner? Science cannot capture the Planner in its test tubes. No lens that it possesses can find the habitation of that Intelligence. But it daily reveals more and more of the glories of the handiwork.—San Francisco Chronicle.

#### Hats in Elevators

THE perennial argument on whether or not a man should take his hat off in the presence of women in an elevator has bobbed up again. And, strange as it may seem, South Carolina, one of the bulwarks of chivalry and gallantry to the feminine sex, has started it. A neat sign framed behind glass in elevators of the Carolina Life Insurance Building in Columbia politely requests, "Gentlemen, for the good of the service, keep your hats on."

Ever since the elevator was invented it has been customary for men to remove their hats when women passengers were in the cars, but from the beginning there have always been those who pointed out the incongruity of the habit, inasmuch as hats are not removed in street cars, railway trains or other public carriers. The discussion has waxed fast and furious. It has never been carried to a conclusion, however, because there seems to be an overwhelming majority in every community which insists, rules or no rules, on removing their hats in elevators.

It is the same in the experiment in South Carolina. Ninety per cent of the men are reported to disregard entirely the neat little signs and gallantly remove their hats whenever a woman steps aboard. Of course, from

a practical standpoint, and from that of fast service, hats should not be removed because when held in the hand they take up space that could well be used by other passengers. But the fact that it is both practical and convenient does not outweigh the average man's conception of courtesy, and hats will continue to be removed, as of yore, when femininity graces the lift with its presence.—Washington Star.

#### The Visa

THE visa is unquestionably a reactionary device. It is a disagreeable relic of the war years; it is conceived in the spirit of narrow nationalism and tends to nourish suspicion and bad blood between even friendly nations. When the League of Nations has succeeded in abolishing it everywhere, in all circumstances, it will have conferred upon civilization at least one of the minor blessings of existence.—London Daily News.

#### Color and Culture

RACIAL prejudices and fears are the fruits of differences in culture and customs, not in color.—Longview News.

#### Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor for Editorial Board must remain outside of their publicity, and the facts and opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

#### A Virtual Nullification Project

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: There has been a great deal of talk in newspapers to the effect that the President of the United States can do nothing with the Eighteenth Amendment except to enforce it, and that, therefore, it makes no difference whether the President is personally wet or dry.

However, Capt. William H. Stetson, the head of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, in an address reported in the press on October 20, stated in substance that the wets were not obliged to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment in order to succeed, that all they needed to do was to have a sufficient number of "liberal" justices of the Supreme Court of the United States appointed who would construe the Eighteenth Amendment in such a manner as practically to nullify it.

As the President of the United States has the power to appoint the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, as well as the chief enforcement officials, it is obvious that unless he is sincere in his desire to uphold the Constitution of the United States, he can bring about a condition of practical nullification or hypocrisy.

ETHEL B. STROMER, Secretary.

The Prohibition Educational League of Bronx County, New York, N. Y.

#### "The First Atlantic Flight"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I was glad to read the recent letter of E. B. B. in the Monitor under the caption, "The First Atlantic Flight." It seems to be the general belief—certainly among children and youths—that Lindbergh was the first to fly across the Atlantic. But worse than that, some newspapers, and some adults, seem to be fostering the belief that he was the first. The financier of Lindbergh's American trip, Mr. Guggenheim (according to newspapers), recently condemned transatlantic flying attempts as "stunts," and said that Lindbergh's flight was not a stunt because he "blazed the way," while those who were following him were attempting "stunts."

Of course the way was "blazed" in 1919 by two Englishmen (Alcock and Brown), and considering the great advance in aeronautics in the intervening years it would seem that the additional miles flown by Lindbergh did not make his feat any greater than theirs, to put it conservatively. Surely an admission that the way was "blazed" in 1919 does not rob Lindbergh of any of the credit which he deserves for his courageous flight. E. M. WILSON, Boston, Mass.